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HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF WINDHAM.

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE TOWN,

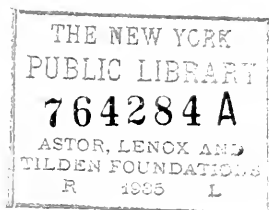
BY

THOMAS LAURENS SMITH.



PORTLAND:
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P R E F A C E .

Accuracy should be the paramount object of the historian. However desirous he may be to attain this object, it is seldom, if ever accomplished. He may relate with sufficient accuracy, such transactions as occur within his knowledge; when he goes beyond this to relate transactions, especially those of long standing, he must have recourse to written or traditional history. These, it is well known, are not always free from errors. Another obstacle he has to encounter, arises from the different manner in which different individuals describe the same transaction. No two of Napoleon's generals described his battles alike, and he different from all his generals.

The tendency of these errors and discrepancies is to embarrass and mislead the historian. If the information derived from these sources is erroneous, he transfers them to and they become a part of his work, and are thereby transmitted to posterity.

In gathering up such historical matters as relate to the town of Windham, the author has been anxious to give an impartial and truthful relation. If any errors exist in the work they are the result of mistake or misinformation, and not of intention.

HISTORY.

In recurring to the local history of the town of Windham, we find that on Nov. 20, 1734, Abraham Howard and Joseph Blaney, representatives of the town of Marblehead, petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts, "shewing that the said town is of very small extent, and the inhabitants more numerous than in most towns in the Province, so that they are much straightened in their accommodations, and therefore praying for a tract of land for a township for such persons belonging to the said town of Marblehead as will settle thereon." This petition was granted by the House of Representatives, and consented to by the Governor and Council, in December, 1735. John Wainwright, John Hobson, and Daniel Epes, were appointed on the part of the House, Wm. Dudley and Ebenezer Barrill, on the part of the Council, a committee fully authorized to admit sixty inhabitants belonging to the town of Marblehead, who most need a grant, to become grantees, to lay out the township, and also the first division of home lots. The conditions of the grant were, that the home lots should be sixty-three in number, be laid out in as defensible a manner as conveniently may be, and all future divisions in equal proportions, three of the lots or rights to be disposed of, one for the first settled minister, one for the ministry, and one for the support of schools, the grantees to build a dwelling house eighteen feet square and seven feet posts, to have seven acres of land brought to English Grass and fitted for mowing, to settle a

learned, orthodox minister, to build a convenient meeting house for the public worship of God, within five years from their admission, and that each grantee pay the committee five pounds upon their admission. Agreeably to the power vested in the committee for the above purposes, they repaired to Marblehead and admitted the sixty grantees specified in the grant, January 17, 1735.

Several of the grantees had a meeting at Marblehead and appointed Ebenezer Hawkes, Thomas Chute and William Goodwin a committee on the part of the grantees to accompany, assist and advise the committee appointed by the General Court to locate the township and to lay out the first division of home lots. The several committees accordingly assembled at Marblehead with Rowland Houghton, surveyor, April 19, 1735, and immediately came to this town and commenced its location, and also ran out and established the first division of home lots, being sixty-three in number, containing ten acres each, and made a return of their doings, with a plan of the same, May 7, 1735, which was accepted by both branches of the General Court, June 7, 1735, the lands therein described confirmed to the grantees, provided they comply with the conditions of the grant. The town of Windham as originally laid out, embraces the contents of six miles square, and twenty-five thousand six hundred acres. June 27, 1735, the committee met at Marblehead, when the sixty-three home lots or first division were drawn and disposed of to the proprietors. These lots were located on the main road from Westbrook, running parallel with, and one-half mile distant from Presumpscot River to Raymond, being the first road located in Windham. They extended from the road back to the river, and began opposite the dwelling house where John Webb, Esq., now lives, and terminated a few rods below the dwelling house where Paul Stone lived, extending on the road two miles. These lots were ten rods wide on the road, and one-half

mile long, and were, in a very peculiar manner, Indian lots, having great length and little width. The design of laying these lots out in this singular form should not be forgotten. It was a condition of the grant to lay out the "home lots in as defensible a manner as conveniently may be." The General Court were induced to incorporate this condition in all the grants made at that time, from their extreme anxiety to protect the first settlers from being destroyed by the Indians. From the first settlements in Maine, in 1630 to 1758, settlers in the new or frontier towns could not be considered secure from the attacks of the Indians.

Numerous and bloody wars were waged between the native Indians and the first settlers—and on the part of the Indians, wars of extermination, sparing neither age, sex or condition. The frequent occurrence and the facility with which scattering settlements had been destroyed by the Indians, and the fatal consequences attending them, induced the General Court to adopt every measure to prevent their recurrence. And from a belief that compact settlements were more secure from their attacks than the sparse settlements, this condition was inserted in the grant.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to observe that the residue of all the land in the town was owned in common by the owners of these sixty-three home lots. It is worthy of notice that the town, as originally laid out, extended down the Presumpscot River to Saccarappa Falls: and the boundary line between this town and Falmouth (now Westbrook) was in dispute from the grant of the township in 1734 until Nov. 27, 1761, a period of twenty-seven years, when the line was finally established by an act of the General Court. During the great length of time the line between this town and Falmouth was in dispute, the proprietors were subjected to great embarrassment and not a little expense. This troublesome and exciting subject of our southeastern boundary had scarcely been put to rest,

when a dispute respecting our northeastern boundary made its appearance, and the boundary line between this town and Gray (formerly New Boston) came in for its usual share of notoriety. For a long time the settlement of this subject appeared to be as difficult to adjust, as the boundary line between the State of Maine and her "Majesty's Province of New Brunswick,"—and threatened to involve the two towns in scenes of "blood and carnage." But as no troops were marched by either party upon the "disputed territory," the difficulty was happily got under without any loss of lives to either party, but not until it had made some very unwelcome requisitions upon the "Treasury department."

And frequently, when this town has had to assist in building a bridge across the Presumpscot, it has been extremely difficult to find the boundary line between Windham and Gorham. Not that it is so very difficult to find the "true Presumpscot" mentioned in the grant of the township, as to find its channel. The difficulties respecting boundary lines are no new thing to the inhabitants of this town, ancient or modern. They were "in the full tide of successful operation" here, nearly half a century before the treaty of 1783. They are co-existent with the town, resemble the hydra in their nature, are interminable, and like the grave, never satisfied.

July 4, 1735, the grantees had a meeting at Marblehead, and voted "That each home lot have ten acres more of land added to it on the other side of the main road at the front of the said lots," which were subsequently laid out directly opposite the home lots, and exactly corresponding with them in quantity and form. From July 4, 1735, to June 9, 1737, the grantees had various meetings and raised and expended several sums of money for building a bridge across Presumpscot River immediately above Saccarappa Falls, and also bridges over Inkhorn and Colley Wright's brooks,

clearing roads and defraying other incidental expenses in preparing the township for settlement.

June 9, 1737, the grantees voted to build a meeting house for public worship, chose a committee to report at the adjournment, the "dimensions and form." At the adjournment, June 23, '37, the committee reported "that it was their opinion that a meeting house suitable for said township at present, be about forty feet long and thirty feet wide, and ten feet high," which report was accepted and a vote passed that the "meeting house be built in dimensions according to the report of the committee." It was also "*Voted*, That the meeting house be built on the westernmost corner of the ten acre lot to be laid out and belonging to the ministerial lot (home lot, No. 33), and that £120 be assessed on the several rights to defray the expense of building the house," but in consequence of the Indians claiming the land, forbidding and menacing those employed to build the house, it was not completed until 1740. This was the first meeting house erected in this town, and stood a few rods north of the dwelling house where Col. Edward Anderson formerly lived.

The grantees gave this town the name of New Marblehead, in honor of Marblehead in Mass., to which the grantees belonged. It retained this name from the grant of the township in 1734 until its incorporation in 1762. Such were some of the early preparative steps taken towards the first settlement of this town.

Capt. Thomas Chute commenced the first settlement in this town July 30, 1737. He was born in England in 1690, emigrated to Marblehead, Mass., from Marblehead he came to Falmouth, now Portland, in the spring of 1737, and on the 30th of July following, came to this town. He was one of the grantees, and drew home lot or right No. 12, on which he settled, about thirty rods from the bank of the Presumpscot River. Here were the first trees felled,—here

was the first habitation, the first rude log tenement erected, —here was the abode of the first civilized family in the town, and here was the first land cleared by the hand of civilized man. This settlement was on the farm formerly the farm of John Chute, the grandson of Thomas Chute.

William Mayberry was the second settler in this town: he was from Marblehead and also one of the grantees. He settled on home lot 27, on the farm now owned by Frederic Smith, about thirty rods from the river.

John Farrar was the third settler: he came from Tiverton, Rhode Island, and settled on home lot No. 31, a few rods from the river, on the farm owned by Col. Edward Anderson.

The fourth settler was Stephen Manchester: he came from Tiverton, Rhode Island, and settled on home lot No. 32, near the river, on the farm owned by Col. E. Anderson. The three last settlers, Mayberry, Farrar and Manchester, settled within one year from the time the first settlement was made by Chute.

The fifth settler was Abraham Anderson; he came from Groton, Mass., to Marblehead, and from Marblehead to this town; he settled on home lot No. 36, on the main road, in the year 1738. He built the first house and was the first family settled on the main road in Windham, where he lived nearly two years before any other families came into town, after which several other families moved in and settled on the main road on the home lots, and there was a gradual increase of settlers.

The early settlers of this town were chiefly from Marblehead and Salem, towns whose inhabitants are distinguished for correct moral character, for liberality, industry and enterprise. Many a hard fought battle by sea and by land during the war of the revolution bears honorable testimony to their bravery, to their attachment to their country, its rights and liberties. Such is the character of the people

from whom our ancestors, the first settlers of this town, originated.

The first settlers, as has already been observed, erected their habitations near the banks of the Presumpscot. Their object in settling there was to have the benefit of a water conveyance, having no other means of transportation. Notwithstanding the proprietors had expended considerable money in making roads from Saccarappa to the upper home lots, it consisted merely in cutting down the trees and "swamping out" the roads. They were in such an impassable condition as to be wholly useless to the first settlers. The first settlers of this town commenced their settlement under the most discouraging circumstances. They were destitute of roads, carriages, mills, mechanics, physicians, religious meetings, schools, and comfortable dwellings; but poorly supplied with comfortable food and clothing, surrounded by difficulties and dangers, and no succor or supplies could be obtained without traveling six or eight miles through the trackless woods. Yet they persevered with untiring zeal, displayed a fortitude that does honor to human nature, rose superior to every obstacle, subdued the face of nature, turned the barren wilderness into the fruitful field, and ultimately taught the savage Indians, by whom they were surrounded, to know by sad experience, that the first settlers were a class of men who would not suffer them to take life with impunity.

At a proprietors' meeting, January 19, 1738, a vote was passed granting to Messrs. Ebenezer Hawkes, William Goodwin, Isaac Turner and Ebenezer Stacy, all their right to any one of the falls of water on the Presumpscot, with ten acres of land adjoining the same, upon condition of their erecting and putting in operation a sawmill, which was accordingly built on the falls called Horse-beef, and accepted by the proprietors Dec. 13, 1740. This was the first mill of any kind erected within the limits of this town.

The proprietors, at their meeting June 5, 1740, voted to lay out sixty-three one hundred acre lots, adjoining and contiguous to the home settlements, which were completed Oct. 22, 1740, and accepted Dec. 4, 1740, as the second division of the common lands in the township, and being the first division of hundred acre lots. And by a subsequent vote, a third division of the common land, consisting of 126 one hundred acre lots was completed January 26, 1763, commonly called the third division. And by a vote passed February 24, 1801, a division of the remainder of the common land into 63 lots of seventy-three acres each was made Oct. 3, 1801, and accepted and confirmed February 16, 1804, called the fourth division. In these several divisions, each one of the sixty-three original rights has drawn 393 acres of land.

At a meeting of the proprietors March 3, 1742, it was voted to "settle an orthodox minister as soon as may be." It was further voted "That the said settled minister shall have paid to him the sum of forty-five pounds out of the proprietors' treasury for his settlement." "That the sum of thirty pounds per annum be allowed and paid out of the proprietors' treasury for the support of the said minister from the time of his settlement until the said township be incorporated into a town." James Skinner, Nathan Bowen and Jonathan Proctor were chosen a committee to contract with Mr. John Wight according to the foregoing votes. The committee accordingly addressed Mr. Wight upon the subject, March 25, 1743, received his answer consenting to the request of the committee, and on the following day a contract was completed between the parties. At a subsequent meeting, Sept. 1, 1743, seven pounds ten shillings were voted to be expended in the ordination of Mr. Wight; he came immediately to this town and entered upon his clerical duties.

From the first settlement in this town in 1737 to 1743,

the settlers had been exempted from any serious difficulties with the Indians. But these amicable relations between the native Indians and the first settlers, so essential and important to the latter, and upon which their comfort and the prosperity of their infant settlement mainly depended, were soon to be interrupted. Scarcely had the hardy settlers made a beginning and gained a lodgment in this world of woods, ere the tocsin of war was rung in their ears. A war between Great Britain and France was now anticipated, which would inevitably bring the English settlements in contact with the Indians, and draw down the vengeance of the savages upon the new settled towns. Fully satisfied that a rupture was about to take place, Massachusetts resolved "to put her whole inland frontier, extensive as it was, into a good posture of defense. As the eastern Provinces, Maine and Sagadahock, were most exposed to incursions from the savages, in case of a rupture, the Legislature made an appropriation of about £1280 to be disbursed from the public treasury, and expended among the eastern settlements for their defense." One hundred pounds of this appropriation was assigned to New Marblehead, and expended in building a fort. This fort was built on home lot No. 33, in the centre of the "Ancient Dominion," or home lots, on the most elevated and beautiful site in the "two mile territory," a few rods south of the dwelling house of the late Peter Thatcher Smith. It stood partly on the road and partly on land occupied by Col. Anderson for a garden.

The fort was fifty feet square, two stories high, with walls one foot thick, of hewn hemlock timber, the upper story jutting one foot over the lower, with a tier of port holes. There were two watch boxes placed at diagonal corners, two stories high, twelve feet square, with walls one foot thick, each watch box having a swivel gun, furnished by the proprietors, and so placed as to defend two sides of the fort. The fort was surrounded with a stockade about 25 or

30 feet from it, made by setting posts ten or twelve inches in diameter, 12 feet long, perpendicularly in the ground, and so near together that "the Indians" could not pass between them. The fort was provided with an iron "nine pounder gun" by the State, which was placed before the fort for the purpose of firing alarms, and giving the neighboring settlements notice of the approach of Indians. The fort was built during the spring of 1744, and the only one that was ever erected in this town.

At a proprietors' meeting at Marblehead, July 30, 1744, seven years from the first settlement of the town, it was "*Voted*, That the half barrel (or 50 lbs.) of powder purchased by William Mayberry be paid for by the proprietors, being £20 9s., old tenor, and the said powder to be for the use of the inhabitants of said township, on any extraordinary occasion, according to further direction." "*Voted*, That the said powder be put into the hands of Mr. William Mayberry, he supplying the inhabitants (who want it) to the value of half a pound each man, and the remainder of said powder to be kept in the block house (fort) for the use thereof, in time of action, in case the same be attacked by the Indians or any other enemies, and no otherwise whatsoever."

"*Voted*, That the present committee be and hereby are directed, at the public charge of the proprietors, to purchase two swivel guns and send them to said township for the use of the proprietors, to be placed in the block house for the defense thereof."

The inhabitants of this town, encouraged by the assistance thus given by the State and proprietors, though manifestly inadequate to such a work, bestowed upon their fort a great amount of labor and made it a place of considerable security.

The war that had been anticipated between England and France in 1743, was declared in March, 1744, and formally communicated to the Governor of Massachusetts, the second day of June following. Thus were the early settlers of this

town met, at the commencement of their settlement, with all the privations, hardships and dangers of an Indian war, their settlement retarded, their comfort, happiness and prosperity blasted !

The first attacks of the Indians upon the English settlements in Maine, in this war, were made July 19, 1745, at St. Georges and Damariscotta (Newcastle). From this first attack of the Indians until 1751, the inhabitants were shut up in the fort, a period of six years. This was a time of danger and suffering.

A narrative of savage warfare on our frontier must be principally a recital of the sufferings, exploits, escapes and deliverances of parties, families or individuals ; a narrative the historian would cheerfully save himself the labor and pains of giving, did not fidelity and duty forbid. But the reiterated distresses of the eastern inhabitants, in connection with their fortitude and other virtues, ought not to be overlooked. In an Indian war they were necessarily watchful, or on their guard, day and night, and when at labor within the field they were often obliged on a sudden emergency either to repel an attack or make a hazardous retreat. Their crops were not unfrequently injured or destroyed, either by their own cattle getting into their enclosures where the Indians had broken the fences ; or because the husbandman durst not venture out to collect and secure the harvest. By reason of the danger to which they were constantly exposed, they were unable to cultivate their lands to any advantage ; though when they went to public worship, or abroad, they were always armed ; and usually when at work, they posted a sentry in some conspicuous place to keep watch. In short, the distressed people were afraid even to milk their cows, though they were kept in pastures as near as possible to the fortifications ; and whole families were not unfrequently, in these Indian

wars, shut up for months together in a state of wretched anxiety.

This painful state of things continued until the close of the war in 1751, usually called the fifth Indian war.

The first outrage committed by the Indians on the inhabitants of this town, was April 14, 1747, when they took and made prisoners of William and Joseph Knights, two sons of William Knights, who came from Manchester, Mass., to this town. They were unarmed and taken by surprise at Saccarappa, in Westbrook, were carried to the Indian settlements, were well treated by the Indians and soon after returned home.

Their next attack was made the same year, August 27, when a body, supposed to be between twenty and thirty, entered the town, probably, with the intention to take captive every one of the inhabitants, and to furnish themselves with plunder, while devising the ruin of some other place. They made an attempt to take William, son of Thomas Bolton, and William Maxfield, a young man living with William Mayberry, prisoners. Bolton and Maxfield were both well armed with muskets. They made a brave resistance. Bolton discharged his musket at his assailants, but before he could have time to reload, the Indians rushed upon, overpowered, and made him prisoner. Maxfield retreated, walking backward in the direction of the fort, and keeping the Indians at a respectful distance, by occasionally presenting his musket whenever they approached too near. In this manner he made good his retreat, till a body of armed men, who, hearing the firing of the guns, came from the fort to his relief. In his retreat the Indians discharged several shots at him, one of which inflicted a painful though not dangerous wound, of which he soon after recovered. This attack was made in the road, not more than one-fourth of a mile from the fort. Bolton was carried captive by the Indians to Canada, was purchased by a French naval officer

carried on board a French frigate in the capacity of a servant; shortly after the frigate put to sea she was captured by an English frigate and carried into Boston, when Bolton again changed masters and became the servant of Lieut. Wallace, Second Lieutenant of the English frigate. His situation was soon known to the captain of a coasting vessel belonging to Falmouth; he applied to the Governor of Massachusetts for release, which was promptly granted, and he returned in his vessel with him to Falmouth, and from Falmouth to this town, to the great joy of his parents.

August 22, 1750, they surprised and made prisoner of Seth Webb, son of Samuel Webb, who moved from Falmouth to this town, March 15, 1742, on home lot No. 23, carried him to Canada, the headquarters of the Indians; but ultimately he returned to this town before the breaking out of the next Indian war.

These constitute the sum of the conflicts with the Indians during what is called the fifth Indian or five years war. It is worthy of remark, that the five persons attacked by the Indians during this war were all young men; none were killed, but one wounded; four were carried captive into captivity, but ultimately all returned safe to their parents. Notwithstanding this is usually called the five years war, it commenced July 19, 1745, and did not terminate until Aug. 3, 1751. For so late as June 8, 1751, the Indians killed Joe Bernal in the adjoining town of Falmouth, and a month afterwards, carried away from New Meadows seven of the inhabitants prisoners. August 3, 1751, a treaty with the Indians was fully and formally confirmed.

From this time until the breaking out of the French war, and sixth war with the Indians, at the close of the year 1754, the inhabitants of this town were unmolested by the lords of the "tomahawk and scalping knife." And being no longer imprisoned within their dwellings, they applied themselves to cultivating their lands and improving their

buildings. New dwellings were erected, several families moved into town, and there was a progressive increase in population and improvements. The people could now labor on their lands and pursue their several occupations without having any to molest or make them afraid, and the "Ancient Dominion" began to assume a prosperous aspect. All the non-intercourse laws which had been laid by the Indians, for six years past, were now repealed, and although the inhabitants of that day were not, like those of the present, smothered with a thousand and one vehicles, yet they had that ancient, healthy, and good old fashioned exercise of riding on horse back. Many a gay young man was now to be seen with a lovely maiden of "blooming sixteen," well mounted on a pillion behind him, dashing away through thick and thin, over rocks, stumps and logs, to the "merry dance." But this pleasant state of things was of short continuance; the people had scarcely begun to live when they were involved in another Indian war.

At the close of the year 1754, hostilities again commenced between the English settlements on the one side, the French settlements and the Indians on the other. In May, 1755, the Indians commenced their attacks upon the settlements in New Boston (Gray), North Yarmouth and New Gloucester. This war, called the French war, continued with the Indians until the fall of 1758, when it ceased on their part, and was the last war between the Indians and the English settlements in Maine. The war, however, continued between France and England until February 10, 1763, when England, having completed the entire conquest of all the northern dominions of France in America, a treaty was concluded between the two nations, wherein all the English conquests were confirmed.

The inhabitants of this town being in daily expectation of an attack from the Indians, spared no pains to put their settlement in a good state of defense. Three dwelling

houses were converted into garrisons, by erecting and attaching to them a sentry or watch box, two stories high, the upper story projecting one foot over the lower, with a tier of port holes, made of hewn timber, bullet proof. They were also surrounded with a stockade in the same manner as the fort. One of these garrisoned houses (Mayberry's) stood on home lot No. 18; one (Bolton's) on home lot No. 52, and one (Graffam's) on home lot No. 61.

February, 1756, the Indians surprised and made prisoner of Joseph Knights the second time, on (lot No. 2, 1st division of 100 acre lots,) that part of the lot next Presumpscot River. Having been for some time a prisoner among the Indians in the preceding war, he had partially learned their language, and ascertaining that they intended to attack all the frontier towns from Brunswick to Saco, he determined on making his escape and alarming the settlements, which he effected the seventh of the following May. They had traveled to the Androscoggin River; being fatigued they halted, made a fire, and encamped around it for the night. To prevent Knights from making his escape, he was ordered to lie down on the ground, between two Indians, for the night. Knights kept awake,—he could not sleep, “it seemed so odd.” The Indians soon fell into a sound sleep, when Knights gently took leave of his bed-fellows, gave “leg bail,” came into North Yarmouth and gave notice of the intended attack of the Indians.* From North Yarmouth he went to Falmouth, now Portland, where the inhabitants generously contributed to his relief, after which he soon returned to this town.

The next and last “tug of war” between the inhabitants of this town and the Indians was May 14, 1756.

* “May 10. This morning we are alarmed with young Knights, who escaped from the Indians three days ago, and got to North Yarmouth this morning, who brings news of 120 Indians coming upon the frontier, who are to spread themselves in small scouts from Brunswick to Saco.”—*Smith's Journal*, page 64.

On the morning of that day, Ezra Brown and Ephraim Winslip left the fort for the purpose of laboring on Brown's lot, which was about one mile to the rear or northeast of the fort. They were accompanied by a guard consisting of four men and four boys: the names of the men were Stephen Manchester, Abraham Anderson, Joseph Sterling and John Farrar; the names of the boys were Timothy Cloudman, Gersham Winslip, Stephen Tripp and Thomas Manchester. In going to Brown's lot they had to travel through a piece of woods. Brown and Winslip being about sixty rods in advance, and in the thickest part of the woods, were fired-upon by a body of fifteen or twenty Indians who lay in ambush. The Indians were of the Rockameecook tribe (so called), commanded by Poland, their king. Brown was shot dead upon the spot. Winslip received two balls, one in the eye and another in the arm, and fell to the ground, when both were scalped by the Indians. Upon hearing the report of the guns, part of the guard, viz., Joseph Sterling, John Farrar, and two of the boys, Stephen Tripp and Thomas Manchester, hastened back to the fort. The residue, Abraham Anderson, Stephen Manchester and the two lads, Timothy Cloudman and Gersham Winslip, determined to pursue the Indians and avenge the blood of their fallen companions, or perish in the attempt. Accordingly this little band of heroes, cheered by the voice of Anderson calling out, "follow on my lads," gallantly pressed onward to the attack. They turned to the right, took a circuitous route, and came upon the enemy before they had left Brown and Winslip. The Indians immediately concealed themselves behind the trees. But they were no longer to fire from covert places upon men unconscious of their presence. They had now to deal with the intrepid descendants of Englishmen,—men whose presence of mind never forsook them, and whose courage never faltered. Poland, the Indian chief, who was concealed behind a tree, and who had previously shot Brown,

was the first to begin the bloody combat. He discharged his musket at Manchester, but without taking effect. In his eagerness to reload his piece, the body of Poland became uncovered and exposed to the view of Manchester, who was about thirty feet on Anderson's right, when Manchester instantly leveled his musket, took deadly aim and fired; swift as lightning the fatal ball sped its way, and Poland, the warrior king of the Rockameecooks, fell to rise no more. The Indians instantly gathered around their fallen chieftain and made the woods resound with their infernal yells, to which our little band of Spartans replied by giving them the contents of their muskets, when two more of the Indians were killed or mortally wounded. The Indians finding the place too hot for them, fled from the scene of action, carrying with them their dead and wounded, and leaving behind "five packs, a bow and a bunch of arrows, and several other things."*

The alarm having been given at the fort, a small number of armed men from the upper garrison house (Mayberry's), together with Seth Webb, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians in the previous war, went in pursuit. At a place called "the Meadows," between Canada hill in this town and Westbrook line, they discovered an Indian carrying a quarter of beef upon his shoulder. Two of the party gave him a very strong invitation to divide the spoils with them, by discharging their muskets at him; but the Indian, considering a possessory title paramount to any other, continued on his course, when Seth Webb, who was a celebrated marksman, fired and brought him to the ground. He however arose, relieved of his burden, and made his escape, but died of his wounds during the following night, making the whole loss of the Indians four, in killed and

* This engagement with the Indians, where Poland was slain, was on lot No. 21, 1st division of hundred acre lots.

mortally wounded ; the mortally wounded died during the succeeding night.

The bodies of Brown and Winship were carried back to the fort, presenting to the inhabitants, particularly the wife and children of Brown, and the children of Winship, a scene beyond the power of language to describe. In less than two hours from the time they had left the fort in the full vigor and strength of manhood, the lifeless remains of one was brought in, and the body of the other so shockingly wounded and mutilated that his life was despaired of.

The death of Poland put an end to all troubles with the Indians in this quarter ; they were never known to attack the settlements in this or the adjoining towns after his death, although they continued the war in some parts of this State until the fall of 1758. The inhabitants, however, could not feel secure until the close of the war with France, in 1763, making a second period of war with the Indians and French of nine years. Thus it will be seen, that from the first settlement of this town, in 1737, until 1763, a period of twenty-six years, fifteen years were consumed in war with the Indians and French.

From the close of this war until the war of the Revolution, in 1775, the inhabitants of this town were exempted from the calamities of war,—the weapons of death were laid aside for the implements of husbandry. The people again cheerfully applied themselves to cultivating their lands, to recover their farms from the dilapidated condition into which they had fallen in consequence of the neglect and ravages occasioned by war.

April 26, 1759, there were twenty-nine of the home lots settled, and some land had been cleared on all the others except No. 4 ; after this several other families moved in and commenced the first settlement on the hundred acre lots, and such was the promising condition of the township that it was incorporated by its present name of Windham,

June 12, 1762. Windham was the sixteenth town incorporated in this State.

The name of Windham given to this town, like the names of most of the old towns, is of English origin. It was so named for Windham, formerly Wymondham, a town in the county of Norfolk, England, containing, in 1820, a population of 4,023. There are also seven other towns and two counties by the name of Windham in the United States. The aggregate population in towns and counties by the name of Windham, in 1820, amounted to 70,000, and at the present time it probably amounts to 100,000.

The first settlement in this town was in 1737, 245 years from the first discovery of America by Columbus, 117 from the first settlement in New England (Plymouth), and 107 from the first settlement in Maine (York).

The town, at the time of its incorporation, contained thirty-nine families; the precise number of inhabitants at that time is not known; however, in 1764, two years after, it was estimated to contain 250 inhabitants. Until 1760 all the settlements in this town had been confined to the "home lots."

Immediately after the incorporation of the town, agreeably to encouragement from the proprietors and inhabitants of the town, Peter Thatcher Smith was ordained Pastor over the church and parish of this town, Sept. 22, 1762.

At a meeting of the proprietors, Aug. 23, 1764, "*Voted*, That the sum of £19, 19s. 9½d. (being half the charge of the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Smith), be paid out of the proprietors' treasury, for that use, to such persons that made the advancement of the whole sum."

The following account of the ordination is taken from the Journal of the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Falmouth, (now Portland). "Sept. 22d, an ordination at Windham, a prodigious concourse of people, a great and admired solemnity. Mr. Morrill began with prayer, Mr. Langdon preached, I

gave the charge, Mr. Loring gave the right hand of fellowship, Mr. Elvin preached. It was thought by all to be the most finishing solemnity of the kind ever known." So it seems our ancestors, among their numerous other virtues, possessed the rare faculty of "doing up" ordinations in good style.

From the close of the French war until the war of the Revolution, a term of twelve years, but little occurred to interrupt the prosperity of the inhabitants. Two events, however, occurred, which it may not be improper to notice. The first was a violent hurricane on the 31st of July, 1767. It commenced near Sebago Pond, took an easterly direction, passing through the northeast corner of Gorham, crossed the Presumpscot at Loveitt's Falls, passed through the middle of Windham, directly over the Duck Pond, through the north part of Falmouth, and the south part of North Yarmouth to the sea. It appears to have been most violent in the town of Falmouth. It unroofed the house of Mr. Purington, situated near the Duck pond, and prostrated every tree in its way except a few sturdy oaks—but abated in some measure after it entered North Yarmouth, so as not to do much damage in that town. It extended in breadth about three-fourths of a mile. The second was a destructive fire in 1775. It commenced at Gambo Falls on the Presumpscot, and passed through the town in the same direction, and following the course of the hurricane. This fire did considerable damage. It consumed seven dwelling houses and their contents, with other buildings. By this calamity, seven families were burnt out, four near where the fourth Congregational meeting house stood, and three at Gambo Falls.

The first town meeting after the incorporation of the town, was held by virtue of a warrant from the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, at the old fort in Windham, July 5, 1762. Abraham Anderson was chosen Moderator, Thomas

Chute, Town Clerk, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mayberry and John Farrar, Selectmen, and Abraham Anderson, Town Treasurer.* From this time until the war of the Revolution, the population of the town was considerably augmented by emigration. The town was now fast settling and in a flourishing condition, and continued so until the war of 1775.

The war of the Revolution had its origin in a struggle for the exercise of unconstitutional power on the part of Great Britain, and a firm determination on the part of the Colonies to resist the exercise of such illegal authority. The Parliament of Great Britain contended that they had the right to bind the Colonies in all cases whatever, without their consent. In conformity with these pretensions, Parliament passed an act June 29, 1767, imposing a duty, to be paid by the Colonies on all paper, glass, painter's colors, and teas imported into the Colonies. The king of Great Britain was also authorized to appoint revenue officers to enforce and collect the dues. These measures the Colonies pronounced oppressive and unconstitutional. They contended that, having no representation in Parliament, Parliament had no right to tax them without their consent. That taxation and representation were inseparable, and that this principle was recognized by the fundamental laws of the British Empire. Indeed, this was the main pivot on which the whole controversy between the Colonies and the mother country turned.

During that long and arduous struggle which ensued between Great Britain and her American Colonies, and which ultimately terminated in the independence of the latter, the town of Windham entered warmly and zealously into the contest. From the commencement to the termination of the war, this town contributed more than her full quota of men and money.

Feb. 16, 1773, a town meeting was held at the meeting house, "To choose a committee to act on any thing the

town may think proper, in answer to the letter of correspondence sent by the town of Boston to this town, concerning the infringements which are made upon the rights and privileges that we ought to enjoy, and to do any thing that the town may think proper in answer to said letter." Capt. Caleb Graffam was chosen Moderator, Thomas Mayberry, Richard Mayberry, Z. Hunnewell, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Trott, William Knights and Hugh Crague were chosen a committee to make answer to the letter of correspondence from the town of Boston. The meeting was then adjourned to the 25th day of the month, to hear the report of the committee. At the adjourned meeting, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, accepted, and ordered to be recorded in the Town Clerk's book.

"To the worthy gentlemen who are the committee of correspondence for the town of Boston :

"GENTLEMEN : We who are the committee for the town of Windham, have considered of your pamphlet which you sent to this town, and we report as follows : We understand that many towns older and much more capable of judging of affairs than we are, have fully investigated the subject ; therefore we think it needless for us to be very particular in the affair. But we fully agree with you, gentlemen, in your sentiments concerning the liberties and privileges which we ought to enjoy, and the infringements which are made on the same. We, the people of Windham, have suffered much by the Indians, and did expect no other from them if we fell into their hands. But little did we think that unconstitutional and unbearable measures would be taken by those whom we depended upon to protect and defend our interests and privileges, both civil and sacred, even to bring us and our posterity into the greatest bondage, slavery, and misery that people can well be under, even equal to or greater than the Egyptian bondage. Therefore .

“*Resolved*, That we declare ourselves to be true and legal subjects to our king, and are ready to do our utmost whenever we are called to defend his royal person and interest.

“*Resolved*, That we look upon it our duty as well as interest, both for ourselves and posterity, to stand up in the defense of those privileges and liberties that our goodly forefathers purchased for us at so dear a rate as the expense of their own blood, and that we used formerly and still ought to enjoy.

“*Resolved*, That the town of Windham returns humble and hearty thanks to the town of Boston for the care and regard that they discover for us and the whole province.

“*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolves and proceedings be registered in the Town Clerk’s office, that the rising generation may see what care their forefathers have taken to defend their liberties and privileges, that they may take the like care if they are called to it as we are.”

In January, 1774, a further communication was received from the town of Boston relative to public affairs. A town meeting was held Jan. 24, 1774, “to see what the town think proper to do relating to the late papers from Boston.” At this meeting it was “*Voted*, That the committee of correspondence for this town, send to the committee of correspondence for the town of Boston, their sentiments relating to our public affairs.” Which the committee accordingly did, expressing, in bold and energetic language, their determination to adhere to and support their brethren in every measure touching the rights and liberties of the country. And at a subsequent meeting, Feb. 14, 1774, the proceedings of the committee were sanctioned and accepted by the town.

Aug. 30, 1774, a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Falmouth was held, at which Jedediah Preble, Enoch Freeman, Stephen Longfellow, Enoch Ilsley and Samuel Freeman were chosen a “committee to meet com-

mittees from the several towns in this county, to consider what measures it will be expedient to adopt for the general interest of the county, in the present alarming situation of our public affairs; and that the said committee write to the said towns, acquainting them with this vote, and appoint the time and place of meeting."

Agreeably to this vote, a convention of delegates from nine towns in this county, assembled at Falmouth, now Portland, Sept. 21, 1774. The town of Windham was represented in this convention by Zerubbabel Hunnewell, Thomas Trott and David Barker. In this convention the Cumberland County Resolves were passed, which are probably the ablest exposition of public affairs, at that time, now extant. In point of clearness, ability, and sound reasoning, they will not suffer in comparison with any of the productions of that day.

"9th. As the very extraordinary and alarming Act for establishing the Roman Catholic religion and French laws in Canada, may introduce the French and Indians into our frontier towns, we recommend that every town and individual in this county should be provided with a proper stock of military stores, according to our province law, and that some patriotic military officers be chosen in each town, to exercise their several companies, and make them perfect in the military art."

Agreeably to the recommendation of the county convention, a town meeting was notified and held at the block house (fort), Nov. 7, 1774, "To choose three officers to teach those who are so inclined, in the military art." At this meeting, Richard Mayberry was chosen Captain, David Barker Lieutenant and Edward Anderson, Ensign, and at the annual town meeting in March, 1775, it was "*Voted*, That William Knights be Captain for the militia for this town. *Voted*, that David Barker be Lieutenant. *Voted*, That Richard Dole be Ensign."

At a town meeting, March 15, 1775, "*Voted*, twenty-seven pounds to be raised as soon as possible, to provide a town stock of ammunition." "*Voted*, To choose a man to fix up the great gun and swivels." "*Voted*, That Capt. Caleb Graffam be the man to fix up the great gun and swivels as soon as possible."

Although the ordinance department of Windham was not quite equal in magnitude, to that which accompanied the army of Napoleon in his invasion of Russia, yet it was their all, and they were determined to bring all their artillery into the field.

So far had the inhabitants of this town proceeded in anticipation of a war with England. Although for several years past, events had been ripening which could not fail of producing an explosion, the fatal blow had not yet been struck. It was, however, near at hand. Events were now rapidly approaching to a crisis. On the 19th of April, 1775, the dark and portentous cloud of war, which had long been gathering, burst upon the devoted colonies. On that day, the British troops at Lexington, Mass., fired upon, killed eight of the Americans, and wounded several others. This was the first blood spilt during the Revolutionary war. The soil of Lexington was moistened and consecrated by the blood of the first martyrs of liberty. The ever memorable battle of Lexington opened the long and bloody drama that ensued between Great Britain and her American colonies, and lighted up the flames of war, which continued for the period of eight years, during which they consumed every vestige of British authority, and were extinguished only by Great Britain's acknowledging the thirteen United Colonies to be free, sovereign and independent States.

Every mild and constitutional measure had been exhausted in vain. Petitions, expressed in the ablest manner, and in language the most respectful, were unheeded. The Throne and Parliament were deaf to the voice of justice and reason ;

and no alternative was left but an unconditional surrender of those rights which the colonies held dearer than life—or an appeal to arms. Our fathers, appealing to heaven for the sincerity of their intentions and the justness of their cause, chose the latter alternative, regardless of the consequences.

From this time to the close of the war, the calls upon this town for men, money, clothing and provisions, were incessant. Some idea may be formed of the number and magnitude of the requisitions made by the State, and the amount of money expended by this town, from the following brief but imperfect summary of a part of the men, money, provisions and clothing furnished by the town.

1775, 7 men in the State service at Cambridge, for 8 months; 4 men in the State service at Falmouth, for 8 months; 6 men in the State service at Cambridge, for 2 months.

1776, 13 men in the State service at Peekskill, for 3 months; 9 men in the State service at Dorchester, for 4 months; 4 men in the State service at Rhode Island, for 4 months; 6 men in the State service, for 12 months.

1777, 3 men in the State service at Rutland, Vt. Feb. 21, State tax, £97, 5, 4.

1778, April 14, "Voted £150, to provide shirts, stockings, and shoes for the army." "Voted, That £20 be raised to support the soldiers' wives. May 15th, 3 men drafted into the State service at Peekskill. £600 voted by the town for the same. May 25th, 2 men drafted into the State service. £88 voted by the town for the same.

1779, Jan. 12, "Voted £80 for the support of the women whose husbands are in the army. May 24th, "Voted £300 for the support of the women whose husbands are in the Continental service." June 21st, 13 shirts, 13 prs. shoes and stockings for the army. July 9th, 16 men drafted into the service at Penobscot, for two months. £960 voted for

the same. Sept. 10th, 10 men drafted into the service at Falmouth for 2 months. Sept. 20th, £300 voted for the same by the town.

1780, 11 men in the service at Camden, for 8 months. Sept. 25th, 2760 lbs. beef for the army. Dec. 4th, 5011 lbs. beef for the army. State tax £6090. Nov. 29, 6 men furnished the Continental for three years.

1781, Jan. 16, "Voted 2280 dollars, silver money, for the soldiers who are to go into the army for 3 years." State tax £394, 6s. June 22d, 9 shirts, 9 pr. shoes and stockings, and four blankets for the army. July 14th, £60 voted by the town to procure beef for the army. July, 4 men for the Continental army for 3 years. Nov. 8th, State tax £555.

1782, March 1, 3 men for the Continental army for 3 years. May 31st, "Voted £173 to pay the soldiers."

In addition to the above, there was a considerable number of men belonging to this town who enlisted into the service, several of whom served nearly the whole of the war; to which may be added those in this town belonging to Capt. Mayberry's company. In November, 1776, Capt. Richard Mayberry, of this town, enlisted a company of 64, including officers and privates, into the Continental service for 3 years.

The captain of this company and eleven of the members belonged to this town. This was the fifth company in the eleventh regiment of the Massachusetts Bay Forces. This company was in the left wing of the army commanded by General Gates, in the memorable campaign of 1777, and shared, in common with their brethren in arms, in all the hardships and dangers of that campaign, which terminated so gloriously in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. They were in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, in which they suffered severely, and also in the engagement at Hubbardstown. We may judge of the efforts put forth by the inhabitants of this town during

the revolutionary war, from the facts that there was but one military company in town during the war; that the number of men enrolled at any time did not amount to fifty-five, of whom more than thirty were known to be out in the continental service and service of the State at one time, and during the war seventy-one men performed service in the continental army and drafted militia, being sixteen more than the number enrolled at any time, forty of whom served three years in the army; that this town, small in numbers, poor in point of pecuniary means, in one of the darkest periods of the revolution, voted 2,280 dollars in silver money, to support the war, are facts which will forever stand forth as living mementoes of the devotion and attachment of this town to the cause of civil liberty.

The sufferings of the armies and people of the United States during the war of the revolution surpass description. The armies suffered by the attacks of the enemy, by cold, by heat, by hunger, by disease, and by all the privations and hardships incident to war. At one time there were but two pair of shoes in Capt. Mayberry's company, which belonged to Josiah Chute, the grandson of Thomas Chute, the first settler of this town. He was sergeant of the company, and was wounded by a musket shot in the battle of Hubbards-town. Inded, it was not uncommon to track the march of the American armies by the blood from their lacerated feet.

"At the battle of the Eutaw Springs, Gen. Green says, that 'hundreds of my men were naked as they were born.' Posterity will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many brave men who carried death into the enemy's ranks at the Eutaw, were galled by their cartridge boxes, while a folded rag or a tuft of moss protected the shoulders from sustaining the same injury from the musket. Men of other times will inquire by what magic was the army kept together? By what supernatural power was it made to fight?"

Gen. Green, in his letters to the Secretary of War, says: "We have three hundred men without arms, and more than one thousand so naked that they can be put on duty only in cases of a desperate nature." Again he says: "Our difficulties are so numerous, and our wants so pressing, that I have not a moment's relief from the most painful anxieties. I have more embarrassments than it is proper to disclose to the world. Let it suffice to say that this part of the United States has had a narrow escape. I have been seven months in the field without taking off my clothes."

Gen. Washington, in his letters to Congress, in 1777, says: "Soap, vinegar and other articles allowed by Congress, we see none of, nor have we seen them, I believe, since the battle of Brandywine. The first, indeed, we have little occasion for, few men having more than one shirt; many only the moiety of one; some none at all. In addition to which, as a farther proof of the inability of an army under the circumstances of this, to perform the common duties of soldiers, we have by a field return this day made, besides a number of men confined to hospitals for want of shoes, and others in farmers' houses on the same account, no less than two thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight men now in camp, unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked."

Nor were the calamities of the war confined to the armies. The people of the United States were beset at all points with enemies, external and internal. They had not only to contend against the whole power of Great Britain and her foreign mercenaries, against the savage hordes employed by Great Britain, "whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions," but also against domestic enemies more treacherous than the savage. Towns were wrapt in flames, hundreds of families turned houseless into the streets, and reduced from affluent circumstances to abject poverty. In short,

the people of the United States passed through every calamity and every species of suffering attendant upon war. Well might they say these were times that "tried men's souls." But amidst all their sufferings they never despaired of success. Trusting in the justness of their cause, they pressed forward with unabated ardor, until their efforts were crowned with complete success.

In the second year of the war, July 4, 1776, the Colonial Congress declared the thirteen united colonies to be free, sovereign, and independent States, and pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to support it. This declaration they made good to the very letter in all its length and breadth, and subsequently compelled the gigantic power of Great Britain, by the treaty of 1783, to sanction and acknowledge it. Thus terminated the long and arduous struggle between Great Britain and her American Colonies.

It has been stated that Great Britain in this war lost of her own subjects and mercenaries 100,000 lives, and added to her national debt £120,000,000 sterling, winning nothing but an inglorious defeat. The United States established their National Independence, at an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure, losing, probably, more than 50,000 brave men and expended \$135,193,703, besides individual expenditures and damages to an untold amount.

"The loss of men to Massachusetts, in the field, in the camp, and in prison ships, has been estimated at a number between eight and nine thousand. Her own debt incurred was about five millions of dollars in specie value, besides her proportion of the national debt, which was estimated to be as much more. The quota to Maine of these and all other public burthens was one-tenth. The men belonging to Maine, who fell during the war, must have exceeded a thousand."

WAR WITH TRIPOLI.

This war commenced in 1801. Tripoli, one of the piratical powers of the north of Africa, with Morocco and Algiers, commenced a system of robbery upon all vessels trading up the Mediterranean Sea. They enforced these demands by capturing the ships and imprisoning their crews if they refused to comply. This was a naval war of short duration. The government dispatched a squadron under the command of Commodore Preble, who captured their vessels, bombarded their town, and made them deliver up all American prisoners, and compelled them to relinquish demanding tribute from American or any other vessels. Windham had no men engaged in this war.

March 10, 1805, Congress passed a vote of thanks to Commodore Edward Preble, his officers and seamen for their gallantry in the several attacks on Tripoli in 1804, and requested the President "to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of the attacks on the town batteries and naval forces of Tripoli, by the squadron under Commodore Preble's command, in such manner as will in his opinion be most honorable to him."

In pursuance of this resolve, President Jefferson caused the medal to be prepared, and officially presented it to the gallant Commodore. The medal was two and one-half inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch thick. On the obverse side a fine and distinctly marked portrait of Commodore Preble in full naval dress, surrounded by the inscription "The American Congress to Edward Preble, the vigorous Commodore." On the reverse side is a view of the fortifications of Tripoli, with the American fleet before them in full attack, surrounded by the inscription "The avenger of American commerce."

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

This war was declared June 18, 1812, and terminated by

treaty at Ghent, December 24, 1814. The United States set forth the following aggressions as the cause of this war.

“Firstly. For impressing American citizens while sailing on the seas, the highway of nations. Dragging them on board their ships of war and forcing them to serve against nations in amity with the United States, and even to participate in aggressions on the rights of their fellow citizens when not on the high seas.

“Secondly. Violating the rights and peace of our coasts and harbors, harassing our departing commerce, and wantonly spilling American blood within our territorial jurisdiction.

“Thirdly. Plundering our commerce on every sea under pretended blockades, not of harbors, posts or places, invested by adequate force.

“Fourthly. Committing numberless spoliations on our ships and commerce, under her orders in council, of various dates.

“Fifthly. Employing secret agents within the United States, with a view to subvert our government and dismember our union.

“Sixthly. Encouraging the Indian tribes to make war on the people of the United States.”

The contest on the land was continued with various success on both sides, until the battle at New Orleans, January 8, 1815. In this battle, Sir Edward Packenham, Commander-in-Chief, was killed, and his army, composed of the élite of Wellington's veteran army, was defeated with one of the most disastrous defeats ever known in history, by undisciplined militia, commanded by General Andrew Jackson, Commander-in-Chief of the United States army. British loss, two hundred and ninety-three killed, twelve hundred and sixty-seven wounded, and eighty-four missing

or prisoners. American loss, thirteen killed, thirty-nine wounded, and nineteen missing.

In this war the little navy of the United States won a series of victories on the ocean and the lakes that has consigned England's proud boast, "Britannia rules the waves," to the receptacle of all things lost upon earth.

In this war Windham was not called upon to furnish any men for the United States armies. The men for that were raised by voluntary enlistment. Windham had but little to do in this war. Several small detachments of militia were made by order of the Governor of Massachusetts for short terms, for the defense of Portland and vicinity. Near the close of the war one company of militia was detached, commanded by Capt. Nathan Goold; mustered in at Portland, September 10, 1814; mustered out at Portland, September 24, 1814, as per roll. As the detachments were for very short terms, and never under fire, no casualties are known to have occurred.

ROLL OF THE COMPANY OF DETACHED MILITIA UNDER CAPTAIN NATHAN GOOLD.

NATHAN GOOLD, Captain.

NOAH J. SENTER, Lieutenant.

WILLIAM LEGROW, Ensign.

SERGEANTS.

Elias Baker,

John Crague, Jr.,

Nathaniel Knight,

John Brown.

CORPORALS.

Isaac Powers,

Ezra Anderson,

Benjamin Baker,

Elijah Long.

Levi Morrill, Fifer.

RANK AND FILE.

Frances Jackson,

Benjamin Morrill,

Peter Knight,

Samuel Hamblen,

Oliver Mabury,

John Lunt,

Abraham Anderson, Jr.,

James Crague,

Samuel Bolton,

Philip Cobb,

Daniel Waterhouse,

Daniel Bolton,

Francis Mabury,

William Hearsey,

Roger Jordan, Jr.,

David Proctor,	John Goodale, Jr.,	Joseph Brown,
Thomas Stevens,	Stephen Manchester,	William Austin,
Benjamin Davis,	Ezra Mugford,	Jonathan Goold,
Josiah Crague,	Mark Crockett,	William Young,
Timothy Haines,	John Anthoine,	Aaron Hanscomb,
Daniel Knight,	Justus Law,	William Withington,
Richard Lamb,	Anthony Brackett,	Ebenezer Smith,
Joshua Rogers,	Joseph E. Dolly,	James Brown,
James Lombard,	Abner Goold,	Ephraim Brown,
Jonah Austin, Jr.,	Thomas Leighton,	John Brown, Jr.,
Benjamin Jordan,	John Skillins,	Robert M. Mabury,
Caleb Graffam,	Israel Hodsdon, Jr.,	Jacob Pettengill,
John Bodge,	Robert Wier,	Nathan Hanscomb,
Joseph Crockett,	Thomas Mabury,	Daniel Bailey,
John French,	Nathaniel Hunnewell,	William Cobbey,
Jonathan Freeman,	John Knight, Jr.,	Benjamin Whitmore.
John Loveitt,		

VOLUNTEERS.

WINDHAM MEN WHO ENLISTED FOR FIVE YEARS OR DURING THE WAR,
AND SERVED IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Chadbourne, Timothy	Jordan, Jeremiah	Mugford, George
Freeman, Josiah	Jordan, Thomas	Peco, John
Freeman, Jonathan	Knight, Merrill	Pettengill, John
Hardy, Thomas	Knight, William	Winship, Ephraim
Ingersol, William	Knight, Joseph	Varney, Isaac
Ingersol, Nathaniel	Libby, Samuel	Knight, Daniel
Jordan, James	Mabury, Joshua	

Thomas Hardy and Isaac Varney died in the service; Joseph Knight was severely wounded; Merrill Knight was killed in battle.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

This war commenced April 26, 1846, and was terminated by treaty, February 2, 1848. No fortifications or mountain obstacles could withstand the valor and strategy of the United States armies. In less than two years they took all their strong holds of defense, the city of Vera Cruz and their capital City of Mexico. The annexation of Texas was the cause of this war. Joseph C. Chute, Augustus

Hall and Charles Rand, are all the Windham men known to have been in this war. Charles Rand died in the service.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The following States seceded from the Union and formed a confederate government styled the Confederate States of America, over which Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President.

South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860.

Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861.

Alabama, Jan. 11, 1861.

Florida, Jan. 11, 1861.

Georgia, Jan. 19, 1861.

Louisiana, Jan. 26, 1861.

Texas, March 4, 1861.

Virginia, April 24, 1861.

Arkansas, May 6, 1861.

North Carolina, May 21, 1861.

Tennessee, June 9, 1861.

April 12, 1861, the batteries erected by the rebels fired upon and compelled the surrender of the United States fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. These overt acts of rebellion and treason inaugurated the war of the rebellion, which continued until April 10, 1865, when General Lee, commander of the rebel armies, surrendered the fragment of his oft beaten and discouraged army, amounting to twenty-seven thousand men, to Lieut. General Grant, commander of the union armies. This surrender virtually closed the war.

The cause of this war may be traced to the complex structure of the government. The government of the United States is a complex government. Congress makes a part of the laws by which the people are governed, those for national purposes. Each State has a Legislature that makes another part of the laws by which the people are governed, those for state purposes. These powers of government are subdivided by the national and state governments, into four branches, Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Elective. The national government was created by and derived all its powers

from the state governments; and is a limited democracy founded in jealousy. Democratic, like monarchical governments, are of two kinds, absolute and limited. An absolute democracy is that form of government where all the powers of government are exercised by the people in their collective capacity. A limited democracy is that form of government where the powers of government are defined and limited by law. The elective is the only branch in which the people exercise sovereignty. The exercise of sovereignty in the other branches is delegated to persons chosen or appointed for that purpose. So intense were the fears and jealousy of the States that the national government would absorb the reserved rights of the States and become a consolidated government, that no less than ten amendments to the Constitution were proposed at the first session of the first Congress, and subsequently adopted, to secure the reserved rights of the States. The division of the powers of government between the national and state governments, laid the foundation for the conflict between democracy and aristocracy. It required the people to serve two masters, who are antagonistic to each other. A national government, founded upon the democratic principle that all are entitled to equal rights, and the rankest aristocratic state governments that ever existed, founded upon the aristocratic principle that all are not entitled to equal rights. The sun, the grand luminary of Heaven, in all his brilliancy at noon day, is not more apparent than the fact that "no man can serve two masters" such as these. It also laid the foundation for the conflict relative to the right of jurisdiction, and originated a political doctrine called "State rights," which asserts that the States have a legal right to secede from and dissolve the Union, thereby making the Union a rope of sand, in other words a solecism; a government without power to govern. This right the rebel States attempted to enforce by an appeal to arms. The result has been a civil war, the worst of all

wars. A war that is estimated to have cost the nation half a million of lives, and from eight to nine billions of dollars in expenditures and loss of property.

This was not a rebellion of individuals acting in their individual capacity; it was a rebellion of states acting by State authority; a war between distinct governments. Every rebel State seceded and waged war against the national government by State authority. This authority clothed the rebellion with an immense power it could not have possessed without it.

In this war, England was the covert ally of the rebels, affording them all the aid she could without a declaration of war. The United States, notwithstanding this alliance, gave slavery its mortal wound, and came out of the war triumphant over all their enemies.

WINDHAM MEN IN THE ARMY.

FIRST REGIMENT, MAINE VOLUNTEERS—THREE MONTHS MEN.

	Co.	
Albert Lowell,	C.	Deceased.
Isaac R. Whitney,	"	
Benjamin F. Whitney,	"	
William H. Brown,	D.	
Amos H. Hanson,	I.	
Mark S. Varney,	"	

THIRD REGIMENT.

John Pettengill,	H.	Leon Doplais,	A.
James Murphy,	A.	Walter Wells,	"

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Seth C. Hunkins,	Surgeon; prisoner at Bull Run; exchanged.
George Johnson,	H.
George F. Johnson,	K. Deceased.
Antonio Lopes,	H.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Daniel M. Wescott,	Regt. Band.
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Francis A. Cloudman,	Regt. Band.
Joseph M. Doughty,	“ “
Luther W. Wiswell,	“ “
Osgood W. Rogers,	A. Sergeant.
Clinton B. Hooper,	“ Discharged for disability March 9, 1862.
John Rogers,	“ Ex. B. R. pris.; disc. for dis. July 3, 1862.
Almon Shaw,	“ Deceased.
Charles H. Wheeler,	“
John G. Anthoine,	G.
Ambrose Anthoine,	“
Benjamin C. Watson,	“
Elisha W. Wallace,	“
William K. Austin,	II. Discharged for disability Dec. 17, 1861.
Samuel Y. Shaw,	I. Deceased.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Eben M. Fields,	G. Deceased.
Joseph A. Graffam,	“ Discharged for disability March 8, 1862.
William P. Knight,	“ Deceased.
Albert L. Matthews,	“ Discharged June 28, 1862.
Charles A. Dalton,	K. Mustered in Sept. 12, 1862.
William P. Nason,	F. Transferred from Co. G; disc. Jan. 10, 1863.
Robert H. Jackson,	“ “ “ “ “ “ Apr. 14, 1863.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Nelson Mabury,	Regt. Band.
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NINTH REGIMENT.

Sargent S. Freeman,	K. Deceased.
Amos H. Hanson,	“ “
Robert Graffam,	“
Albert Graffam,	“
Warren Howe,	“
Stephen Libby,	“ Deceased.
Elbridge Libby,	“
Joseph K. Manchester,	“ Deceased.
Frank Morton,	“ “
Charles E. Morton,	“
Nathan A. Stront,	“
James L. Small,	“
Estes Stront,	“
Geo. H. Nason,	“ Recruit; mustered in Sept. 4, 1862.

Michael McGrath,	B.
Lewis D. Knight,	"
Mark D. Swett,	E.
Adrial Leighton,	"
Augustus Ardman,	G.
Gustus Herrick,	"
George F. Hawkes,	I.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Benjamin F. Whitney,	C.	First Lieutenant Co. B.
William R. Mabury,	"	Wounded at Cedar Mountain.
Amos K. Hodsdon,	E.	Discharged for disability Sept. 5, 1862.
Moses Little,	I.	
Frank Paine,	"	
Alonzo H. Quinby,	"	
Jeremiah P. W. Roach,	"	
William Bodge,	B.	
Solomon Mains,	G.	Deceased.
Charles H. Wentworth,	H.	
Francis G. Boody,	C.	Taken prisoner; in prison four months, and
Leonard G. Boody,	"	Transferred to Co. D. [parole].

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

James W. Little,	F.	Sergeant; wounded at Fair Oaks.
Albert Maxfield,	H.	Promoted to Captain.
John Jones,	B.	"
Michael Ryan,	"	
John Brown,	I.	

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Hamilton S. Lowell,	E.	Lient.; promoted to Capt.; wound'd in action.
John W. Lombard,	G.	Sergeant.
Charles M. Akers,	E.	
Edwin W. Thompson,	"	Severely wounded in action, Sept. 19, 1864.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Moses Hunt,	F.
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FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

John C. Cobb,	D.	Lieutenant; promoted to Colonel.
Elvin J. Maxwell,	"	Promoted to Captain 2d Engineers.
Jason Hanson,	"	

Lyman W. Hanson,	D.
Ephraim Legrow,	"
John Meara,	"
James L. Mabury,	"
Daniel Tyler,	"
Albert Authenrieth,	E.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Oliver H. Lowell,	F.	Captain ; deceased.
Isaac R. Whitney,	"	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Lorenzo D. Libby,	"	
Albert Powers,	"	
Edward L. Varney,	"	

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Stephen T. Morton,	B.	Deceased.
George R. Cobb,	"	
Joseph Wescott,	"	Deceased.
Daniel Cobb,	D.	
Richard L. Libby,	F.	Wounded at Gettysburg.
Charles J. Bond,	H.	
Thomas H. Jordan,	"	
Uriah Cobb,	"	
Joseph G. Elder,	"	
Oliver R. Gallison,	"	
William S. Hanscomb,	"	
Meshae P. Lary,	"	Deceased.
Elias H. Libby,	"	"
Paul E. Little,	"	"
George W. Rackliff,	"	
Royal Rand,	"	Deceased.
Emanuel Thomas,	"	
Rensselaer Morton,	"	Wounded.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Randall B. Morton,	D.	Deceased.
Andrew D. Mabury,	"	"
Eben F. Manchester,	I.	
James R. Cash,		Deceased.
George T. Bacon,	A.	Wounded ; leg amputated.
Harrison Brazier,	"	Deceased.
John A. Knight,	"	
Nathan Mason,	"	
George Brickett.		

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS MEN.

Samuel T. Johnson,	F.	First Lieutenant.	
Charles Jones,	"	Second "	
J. Doughty,	"	Band.	
Webb Hall,	"	Sergeant.	
Charles B. Hooper,	"	"	
Peter Stuart,	"	"	
Sumner C. Bolton,	"	"	
Charles L. Cobb,	"	Corporal.	
Franklin Hanson,	"	"	
Charles E. Emery,	"	Wagoner.	
Allen, Henry W.	F.	Haskell, Samuel V.	F.
Allen, Alvin	"	Hatch, David A.	"
Anderson, George W.	"	Hawkes, William H.	"
Anderson, Thomas	"	Hill, Joseph	"
Andrews, George C.	"	Irish, William H.	"
Anthoine, James W.	"	Libby, Bela P.	"
Anthoine, Joseph H.	"	Libby, Joseph	"
Bradbury, Cotton M.	"	Lombard, Charles	"
Cobb, Isaac	"	Mabury, Samuel	"
Cobb, Charles A.	"	Nash, Nathan G.	H.
Dial, Charles H.	"	Nash, Charles	K.
Dole, Daniel H.	"	Pride, Jason N.	F.
Dolly, Nathaniel D.	"	Smith, Alonzo, deceased,	"
Elder, Stephen W.	"	Smith, Josiah W.	"
Estes, Robert	"	Stevens, David	"
Fairbanks, Willard A.	"	Sylvester, Richard	"
Felker, Ezra D.	"	Tukey, Daniel R.	"
Field, William A.	"	Walker, Edwin H.	"
Graffam, John N.	"	Watson, David H.	"
Hanson, Jason	"	Wheeler, George N.	"
Hanson, Warren	B.		

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Greenleaf H. Manchester,	C.	Samuel Hasselton,	G.
Isaac Cobb,	E.	Henry Hill,	"
Daniel Libby,	"	Gorham M. McAllister,	"
William Bodge,	F.	Warren M. McAllister.	"
Jesse Bishop,	C.	Benjamin H. McAllister,	"
Orchard N. Crummett,	"	Sewell W. Mason,	"
Charles L. Adams,	G.	Myrick F. Palmer,	"
Francis E. Butters,	"	Andrew Hill.	"

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

James Lary,	C.	Deceased.
Josiah B. Ward,	"	"
John G. Shaw,	"	"
William S. Bessey,	"	"
Edwin Legrow,	"	"
George D. Hodsdon,	"	"
Asa C. Cross,	"	
Robert A. Littlefield,	"	
Charles H. Dial,	"	
Samuel F. Simpson,	"	
Roswell P. Greely,	"	
Joseph P. Tripp,	"	
James F. Tenney,	"	
John T. Brackett,	I.	
Luther Wiswell, Jr.,	K.	
Emery O. Walker,	F.	

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Howard F. Robinson,	C.	Deceased.
Reuben Robinson,	"	
George W. Cobb,	"	
Joseph A. Graftam,	"	
James M. Cook,	"	Deceased.

FIRST REGIMENT VETERAN INFANTRY.

William A. Boyd,	A.	
Ambrose Anthoine,	B.	Deceased.
William P. Nason,	F.	
William P. Knight,	"	Deceased.

FIRST REGIMENT MAINE CAVALRY.

Joseph Small,	B.	Deceased.
Wendell T. Smith,	F.	"
Albert Lowell,	A.	"

SECOND REGIMENT MAINE CAVALRY.

Solomon H. C. Bailey,	I.	Samuel K. Doe,	B.
Levi Bragdon,		William F. Hoyt,	"
Christopher C. Hunt,		George C. Hoyt,	"
William R. Mabury,		O. F. Jenkins,	"
John C. Stevens,		Jerome S. DeWitt,	L.
Daniel M. Wescott,			

FIRST REGIMENT D. C. CAVALRY.

Nathan D. Dolly, Deceased.

FIRST BATTERY MOUNTED ARTILLERY.

Edward Manchester, George C. Andrews.

SECOND BATTERY MOUNTED ARTILLERY.

Cyrus T. Parker.

FOURTH BATTERY MOUNTED ARTILLERY.

David Martin, John M. Hawkes.

SEVENTH BATTERY MOUNTED ARTILLERY.

Benjamin R. Legrow, Ashley C. Rice.
Joseph H. Anthoine,

NAMES OF WINDHAM MEN

WHO ENLISTED IN THE ORGANIZATIONS OF OTHER STATES, THE REGULAR
ARMY, THE NAVY, AND QUOTAS OF OTHER TOWNS.

	Co.	Reg't.		
Oliver H. Lowell,	F.	16,	Gorham quota.	
Solomon Mains,	G.	10,	" "	
Joseph Small,		1,	Regiment Cavalry, Gorham quota.	
Luther Wiswell, Jr.,	K.	30,	Gorham quota.	
Francis G. Boody,	C.	10,	Portland "	
Wendell T. Smith,	F.	1,	Cavalry, Portland quota.	
William Bodge,	A.	20,	" "	
Isaac Cobb,	E.	29,	" "	
Daniel Libby,	"	"	" "	
Almon L. Varney,	D.	13,	Brunswick	"
Edward L. Varney,	F.	16,	"	"
George T. Bacon,	A.	20,	Westbrook	"
Randall B. Morton,	D.	20,	Standish	"
John T. Brackett,	I.	30,	Scarboro	"
Charles H. Dial,	C.	"	Raymond	"
Arthur Libby,	B.	3,	Vermont Regiment.	
Isaac W. Parker,			U. S. Engineers.	
John Larry,	A.		Massachusetts Regiment.	
Josiah F. Little,			" "	
Charles Graffam,	C.		" "	
Edward H. Trickey,	B.		" "	
Enoch Graffam,			" "	

Josephus Hudson,	U. S. Army.
Samuel Dolly,	" "
Charles Anderson,	" "
Ephraim Legrow,	"
William N. Little,	U. S. Navy.
George W. Read,	" "
Elias Elliott,	" "
Alphonso Merrill,	" "

RECRUITS FOR WINDHAM, NOT NATIVE CITIZENS.

Henry Johnson,	U. S. Navy.
John Robinson,	" "
John Boyd,	" "
Michael W. Lenehan,	" "
Barnard Mooney,	" "
Edward Pryor,	" "
Andrew Shannon,	" "

THE CONSCRIPTION, JULY 17, 1863, WINDHAM.

Charles L. Varney,	Abner L. Hawkes,	George H. Harding,
John R. Briggs,	Daniel M. Wescott,	John B. Tibbets,
Edwin S. Elder,	William A. Lamb,	James L. Fogg,
Thomas J. Ward,	Edward Crockett,	Jason Miller,
Walter D. Tenney,	Joseph L. Tukey,	Wendell T. Smith,
Elijah K. Varney,	Albion T. Nason,	Benjamin H. Smith,
John C. Cobb,	Robert Knight,	Alfred Winslow,
Silas E. Sylvester,	Hamilton S. Hawkes,	George G. Young,
Edward Dolley,	Stephen Mabury,	Benaiah H. Hall,
Noah Webb,	Oliver Hanson,	Thaddeus H. Chase,
Sylvanus B. Lamb,	Rhea H. Elder,	Jason G. Shaw,
Cephas W. Skillins,	Kingman Perham,	Mark W. Dennett,
Isaac Libby,	James W. Anthoine.	Calvin Morrill,
Albert W. Manchester,	Newall P. Hanson,	John Irish,
Johnson Varney,	Edward Allen,	William H. Varney,
Jeremiah Field,	Stephen D. Page,	Eli Stone,
Albert S. Bodge,	John A. Cobb,	George L. Kilgore,
William H. Babbidge,	Daniel Jones,	Lorenzo Knight,
Cyrus K. Allen,	Oliver Dole,	William H. Allen,
George H. Dennett,	Alamanzer Kollock,	Albion Senter,
Andrew J. Morrill,	Enoch Shaw, Jr.,	Elias Irish,
William H. White,	Samuel R. Kemp,	Moses M. Hawkes,
William Whitney,	Samuel Hawkes,	Reuben Robinson.

RECRUITS MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE FOR
WINDHAM QUOTAS.

Name.	Co.	Regt.	Residence.
Jesse Bishop,	C,	29,	Portland.
Orchard N. Crummett,	C,	29,	Somerville.
Charles L. Adams,	G,	29,	Stoneham.
Francis E. Butters,	G,	29,	Waterford.
Samuel Hazelton,	G,	29,	Sweden.
Andrew Hill,	G,	29,	Stoneham.
Henry Hill,	G,	29,	"
Gershom McAllister,	G,	29,	"
Warren McAllister,	G,	29,	"
Benjamin H. McAllister,	G,	29,	"
Sewell W. Mason,	G,	29,	Lovell.
Myrick F. Palmer,	G,	29,	"
Josiah B. Ward,	C,	30,	Windham.
George D. Hodsdon,	C,	30,	"
Samuel F. Simpson,	C,	30,	Gray.
William S. Bessey,	C,	30,	Albion.
Asa C. Cross,	C,	30,	Somerville.
Roswell P. Greely,	C,	30,	Gray.
Robert A. Littlefield,	C,	30,	Guilford.
Edwin Legrow,	C,	30,	Gray.
James Lary,	C,	30,	Windham.
John Y. Shaw,	C,	30,	"
Joseph P. Tripp,	C,	30,	Poland.
James F. Tenney,	C,	30,	Raymond.
Emery O. Walker,	F,	30,	Portland.
Samuel K. Doe,	B,	2d Cavalry,	Vassalborough
Edwin F. Hoyt,	B,	"	Boston.
George C. Hoyt,	B,	"	"
O. F. Jenkins,	B,	"	Gardiner.
Solomon H. C. Bailey,	L,	"	Windham.
Jerome S. Dewitt,			"

SIXTY-FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, WINDHAM.

Drafted, reported and actually entered service, none.

DRAFTED, REPORTED AND FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

Name of Principal.	Name of Substitute.	Residence of Substitute.
Bodge, Albert S.	Blake, William	Portland.
Briggs, John R.	Higgins, Charles S.	"

Cobb, John A.	Perry, Charles O.	Brewer.
Elder, Edwin S.	Nolan, John	Canada.
Hawkes, Samuel	Dunlap, Henry J.	Philadelphia, Penn.
Hawkes, Hamilton S.	Russell, Joseph H.	Portland.
Irish, Elias	Dunlap, Samuel	Baltimore, Md.
Irish, John	Howard, James	Boston, Mass.
Knight, Robert H.	Hutchins, Jonathan Jr.	Minot.
Kollock, Alamanzer	Murphy, James	Springfield, N. Y.
Knight, Lorenzo D.	Johnston, Roscoe	Cape Elizabeth.
Mabury, Stephen	Johnson, William	Portland.
Morrill, Andrew J.	McCabe, James	Boston, Mass.
Morrill, Calvin	Cooley, Daniel	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nason, Albion T.	Duplace, Leon	East Cambridge, Mass.
Lamb, Sylvanus B.	Williams, Thomas	Portland.
Perham, Kingman D.	Harrold, William	Bath.
Page, Stephen D.	White, George	Portland.
Shaw, Jason G.	Gray, Joseph	New York.
Stone, Eli	Langdon, James	Portland.
Tukey, Joseph L.	Wells, Walter	Buffalo, N. Y.
Webb, Noah	Clark, George	Elmira, N. Y.
White, William H.	Cook, Charles	Boston, Mass.
Varney, William H.	Sasso, Antonio	Unknown.

Drafted, reported, and paid commutation, none.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number drafted,	69
Entered service,	0
Furnished substitutes,	24
Paid commutation,	0
Exempted for physical disability,	28
Exempted under Sec. 2, enrolment act,	9
In service March 3, 1863,	3
Exempted for non-residence,	2
Failed to report Jan. 1, 1864,	3

SUBSTITUTES.

Name of Principal.	Name of Substitute.
Allen, Thomas L.	Augustus Ardman.
Allen, William H.	Joseph Kemp.
Bodge, Albert S.	William Blake.
Briggs, John R.	Charles S. Higgins.

Baker, Seward M.	Adrial Leighton.
Bailey, Levi Jr.,	Francis Stevens.
Cobb, Hugh C.	Michael W. Lenahan.
Cobb, John A.	Charles O. Perry.
Elder, Edwin S.	John Nolan.
Hawkes, George	Albert Authenrieth.
Hooper, William B.	John Brown.
Hawkes, George E.	John Boyd.
Hawkes, Samuel	Henry J. Dunlap
Hanson, Warren	George F. Hawkes.
Hawkes, Hamilton S.	Joseph H. Russell.
Hunnewell, Charles	Barney Woods.
Irish, Elias	Samuel Dunlap.
Irish, John	James Howard.
Knight, Robert H.	Jonathan Hutchins, Jr.
Knight, Lorenzo D.	Roscoe Johnson.
Kollock, Almanzer	James Murphy.
Libby, William H.	George Nelson.
Leavitt, William R.	Andrew Shannon.
Lamb, Sylvanus B.	Thomas Williams.
Morrill, John M.	George Brennan.
Morrill, Calvin	Daniel Cooley.
Morrill, Jacob B.	Gustus Herrick.
Morrill, Andrew J.	James McCabe.
Mabury, Stephen	William Johnson.
Mabury, William F.	Michael McGrath.
Mabury, Edward D.	Michael Ryan.
Mabury, Joshua S.	John Strahan.
Nason, Albion T.	Leon Duplace.
Perham, Kingman G.	William Harrold.
Page, Stephen D.	George White.
Purinton, Abijah H.	Lewis D. Wright.
Rogers, Charles	Barnard Mooney.
Shaw, Jason G.	Joseph Gray.
Shaw, Nathaniel L.	George Bosworth.
Varney, William H.	Antonio Lopes.
White, William H.	Charles Cook.
Webb, Noah	George Clark.
White, John M.	William H. Johnson.
Walker, Charles B.	Edward Morgan.
Webb, M. H.	John Rickaby.
Webb, John M.	John Robinson.

RECRUITS MUSTERED IN BY PROVOST MARSHAL.

	Date of Muster.	Regiment.
Akers, Charles M.	August 6, 1864,	12th Infantry.
Anthoine, Joseph H.	September 30, 1864,	7th Battery.
Andrews, George C.	October 4, 1864.	17th Infantry.
Bragdon, Levi	September 30, 1864,	2d Cavalry.
Brazier, Harrison	February 10, 1865,	20th Infantry.
Brickett, George	March 28, 1865,	" "
Bangs, Charles E.	April 11, 1865,	Unassigned Infantry.
Cash, James R.	February 15, 1865,	20th Infantry.
Clement, William F.	April 11, 1865,	Unassigned Infantry.
Davis, George C.	April 6, 1865,	30th Infantry.
Gallison, Oliver R.	April 11, 1865,	Unassigned Infantry.
Hanson, Jason	May 11, 1864,	17th Infantry.
Hunt, Christopher C.	October 17, 1864,	2d Cavalry.
Hanson, Oliver	March 2, 1865,	15th Infantry.
Hodgdon, Amos H.	December 29, 1863,	1st Heavy Artillery.
Hawkes, Moses M.	April 11, 1865,	Unassigned Infantry.
Knight, John A.	February 10, 1865,	20th Infantry.
Knight, Sargent	March 7, 1865,	Unassigned Infantry.
Lakin, John	February 10, 1865,	20th Infantry.
Lamb, Sylvanus B.	March 31, 1865,	Unassigned Infantry.
Manchester, Edward	April 7, 1864,	1st Battery.
Mason, Nathan	February 10, 1865,	20th Infantry.
Mabury, William R.	September 30, 1864,	2d Cavalry.
Nason, James	March 28, 1865,	20th Infantry.
Parker, Winfield S.	April 11, 1865,	29th Unassigned Infantry.
Rice, Ashley C.	September 30, 1864,	7th Battery.
Stevens, John C.	" " "	2d Cavalry.
Wescott, Daniel M.	" " "	2d Cavalry.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Boyd, John	September 23, 1864,	Term three years.
Johnson, Henry	October 11, 1864,	" " "
Lenahan, Michael W.	February 9, 1865,	" " "
Mooney, Barnard	October 11, 1864,	" " "
Pryor, Edward	September 23, 1864,	" " "
Robinson, John	October 13, 1864,	" " "
Shannon, Andrew	" " "	" " "

WINDHAM MEN KILLED IN ACTION, DIED OF WOUNDS AND
DISEASE CONTRACTED IN THE SERVICE.

Solomon Maines, son of David and Anna Maines, member of Co. G, 10th Maine Regiment. Mortally wounded in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17; died Sept. 18, 1862, aged 44 years.

Amos H. Hanson, son of William P. and Fidelia Hanson, member of Co. K, 9th Regiment; was killed by the explosion of a shell on Morris Island, South Carolina, July 17, 1863, aged 27 years.

Paul E. Little, son of Moses and Eliza Little, and great-grandson of Paul Little, Esq., ancestors of the Littles of Windham, member of Co. H, 17th Maine Regiment; died of wounds received in the battle of Chancellorsville, in the hospital at Alexandria, Va., July 24, 1863, aged 33 years. His remains were brought to Windham and interred in cemetery in School District No. 2, August 5, 1863.

Royal Rand, son of Samuel and Hannah Rand, and grandson of John Rand, ancestors of the Rands in Windham, member of Co. H, 17th Maine Regiment; killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, aged 38 years.

Stephen T. Morton, son of William and Adeline Morton, member of Co. B, 17th Maine Regiment; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 17, 1862; died in Falmouth, Va., Jan. 5, 1863, aged 19 years. His remains were brought to Windham and interred in the cemetery on the farm of William Gould, Esq., Feb. 22, 1863.

Frank Morton, brother of the preceding, member of Co. K, 9th Maine Regiment; died in Hampton Hospital, Va., of wounds received in battle, Aug. 9, 1864, aged 20 years. His remains were brought to Windham and interred by the side of his brother, Oct. 23, 1864. Here, side by side, lie the remains of these young brothers who have died in the service of their country.

Alonzo Smith, son of Henry and Jane E. Smith, and grandson of Gen. John K. Smith, an officer of the Revolutionary army, member of Co. F., 25th Maine Regiment; died in hospital at Arlington Heights, Va., Dec. 9, 1862, aged 19 years. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Windham Hill, Dec. 22, 1862.

Albert Lowell, son of Stephen and Abby Lowell, member of Co. A, 1st Maine Regiment Cavalry; discharged for disability; died of disease contracted in the service, Oct. 23, 1863, aged 27 years. His remains are interred in cemetery in School District No. 11.

Andrew D. Mabury, son of Andrew D. and Margaret Mabury and lineal descendant in the fourth degree of William Mabury, ancestor of the Maburys in Windham, and second settler in the town; member of Co. D, 20th Maine Regiment; mortally wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2; died in hospital July 5, 1863, aged 38 years.

Joseph K. Manchester, son of Nahum and Lydia D. Manchester, and great-grandson of Stephen Manchester, ancestor of the Manchesters in Windham, member of Co. K, 9th Maine Regiment; mortally wounded in the assault upon Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, S. C.; died in hospital in Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 3, 1863, aged 21 years.

Elias H. Libby, son of James Jr. and Polly Libby, member of Co. H, 17th Maine Regiment; died in hospital, Falmouth, Va., of sickness contracted in the service, Feb. 17, 1863, aged 22 years.

Stephen Libby, son of Lewis and Eliza Libby, member of Co. K, 9th Maine Regiment; killed at Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 11, 1863, aged 21 years.

Arthur Libby, brother of the preceding, member of Co. B, 3d Vermont Regiment; died in Windham, Feb. 23, 1865, of disease contracted in the service, aged 25 years. His remains are interred in the cemetery at Windham Upper Corner.

Almon Shaw, son of Edmund and Bethiah Shaw, member of Co. A, 5th Maine Regiment; died of disease contracted in the service, April 2, 1863, aged 19 years. Remains interred in cemetery at Windham Upper Corner.

Sargent S. Freeman, son of Samuel and Sarah Freeman, Corporal of Co. K, 9th Maine Regiment; died at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 1, 1861, aged 23 years.

George H. Nason, son of Ephraim and Martha A. Nason, member of Co. K, 9th Maine Regiment; died of disease contracted in the service, in hospital in St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 5, 1863, aged 19 years.

Samuel Y. Shaw, son of Thomas and Phebe Shaw, member of Co. I, 5th Maine Regiment; mustered into service Aug. 22, 1862; killed in battle near Fredericksburg, May, 1863, aged 44 years.

Charles H. Bodge, son of Andrew and Sally Bodge, Corporal of Co. E, 5th Maine Regiment; died of disease contracted in the service Nov. 29, 1863, aged 25 years. His remains are interred in the new cemetery, in District No. 9. Great-great-grandson of John Bodge, ancestor of the Bodges in Windham.

Oliver H. Lowell, son of Daniel and Betsey Lowell, and grandson of Joshua Lowell, ancestor of the Lowells in Windham, Captain of Co. F, 16th Maine Regiment; killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, aged 33 years. "Capt. Lowell, at the time of his enlistment, was Professor of Greek and Latin languages in Gorham Seminary, and had been a very popular and successful teacher." "The funeral services in honor of Capt. O. H. Lowell were held at the Congregational church in Gorham, Oct. 31, 1863."

Hamilton S. Lowell, brother of the preceding, Captain of Co. E, 12th Maine Regiment; died in Gorham, of disease contracted in the service, Jan. 17, 1866, aged 24 years. His

remains are interred in the cemetery, in School District No. 6, in Windham.

Howard F. Robinson, son of Elijah and Ermina M. Robinson, member of Co. E, 32d Maine Regiment; killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., May 13, 1864, aged 17 years.

Meshaek P. Larry, son of Joseph and Mary Larry, member of Co. H, 17th Maine Regiment; was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864, aged 31 years.

James Larry, brother of the preceding, member of Co. C, 30th Maine Regiment; died in hospital at New Orleans, July 6, 1864, aged 38 years.

Wendell T. Smith, son of Thomas L. and Eliza Smith, and great-grandson of Peter T. Smith, ancestor of the Smiths in Windham, member of Co. F, 1st Maine Cavalry; died of disease contracted in the service, in hospital on David's Island, New York, July 21, 1864, aged 29 years. His remains are interred in the Smith Cemetery, in School District No 1.

Joseph Wescott, son of John and Martha Wescott, member of Co. B, 17th Maine Regiment; died in Windham, of disease contracted in the service, Dec. 11, 1864, aged 44 years. His remains are interred in the new cemetery near Windham Center.

James R. Cash, son of James P. and Martha A. Cash, died in U. S. service of disease, March 27, 1865, aged 18 years; member of Co. D, 20th Maine Regiment. His remains are interred in the Smith Cemetery, in School District No. 1.

James M. Cook, son of Elijah and Martha Cook, member of Co. H, 32d Maine Regiment; died in Windham of disease contracted in the service, Feb. 24, 1866, aged 21 years. His remains are interred in the Friend's new Cemetery.

Nathan D. Dolley, son of Joseph and Esther Dolley,

member of Baker's D. C. Cavalry; killed in battle near Richmond, Va., April 6, 1865, aged 23 years.

Charles H. Wentworth, son of Ephraim and Phebe Wentworth, member of Co. H, 10th Maine Regiment; killed in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, aged 26 years.

William P. Knight, son of Eliakim and Mary Knight, member of Co. G, 7th Maine Regiment; killed in battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, aged 19 years.

Harrison Brazier, son of John and Anna Brazier, member of Co. A, 20th Maine Regiment; killed in the battle of Five Forks, March 31, 1865, aged 44 years.

Greenleaf H. Manchester, son of Stephen and Martha M. Manchester, member of Co. C, 29th Maine Regiment; died in New Orleans hospital, Aug. 10, 1864, aged 35 years.

Ambrose Anthoine, son of John and Mary Anthoine, and grandson of Nicholas Anthoine, ancestor of the Anthoines in Windham, Sergeant of Co. G, 5th Maine Regiment; died of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, May 10, 1864, aged 22 years.

Josiah B. Ward, son of Jacob and Susan Ward, member of Co. C, 30th Regiment; died in General Hospital, Va., March 25, 1865, aged 25 years.

Eben M. Fields, son of James and Hannah Fields, member of Co. G, 7th Maine Regiment; wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and supposed died May 6, 1865, aged 27 years.

John Y. Shaw, son of Ebenezer and Rebecca Shaw, member of Co. C, 30th Maine Regiment; taken prisoner April 8, 1864, at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., and died of wounds in rebel prison four weeks after capture, aged 34 years.

George D. Hodsdon, son of John B. and Naney Hodsdon, member of Co. C, 30th Maine Regiment; died on board transport, near Cape Hatteras, July 15, 1864, aged 19 years.

George F. Johnson, son of Samuel T. and Olive Johnson, member of Co. K, 4th Maine Regiment, wounded in battle of Gettysburg; leg amputated, and died immediately after, aged 20 years.

Elisha W. Wallace, member of Co. G, 5th Maine Regiment; killed in action May 12, 1863; aged 22 years.

Charles Nash, son of Barzillai and Lavinia Nash, member of Co. D, 5th New Hampshire Regiment; wounded in battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; died in hospital at Richmond, Va., Aug. 10, 1864, aged 26 years.

Randall B. Morton, member of Co. D, 20th Maine Regiment; wounded Sept. 30, 1862; died Oct. 15, 1862, aged 21 years.

William S. Bessey, member of Co. C, 30th Maine Regiment; died of disease contracted in the service, March 6, 1865, aged 42 years.

Edwin Legrow, son of William and Mary Jane Legrow, and great-grandson of Elias Legrow, ancestor of the Legrows in Windham, member of Co. C, 30th Maine Regiment; died of disease contracted in the service, May 17, 1865, aged 22 years.

Edward L. Varney, son of Joel and Jane L. Varney; taken prisoner in the battle of Gettysburg; died in rebel hospital, Jan. 10, 1864, aged 21 years; member of Co. F, 16th Regiment Infantry. He was the great-grandson of Timothy Varney, ancestor of the Varneys in Windham.

Extract from the report of Gen. Grant acting Secretary of War, Nov. 23, 1867:

“About 300 cemeteries have been opened, of which 80 are known as national. The number of soldiers buried in these amount to nearly 300,000, of which more than 250,000 are interred in the national. There are still remaining uninterred 76,000, making a total of 320,000.”

This estimate does not include the vast number buried in

their native towns, and a large number of the dead reported as missing in battle, which will probably swell the aggregate to 500,000.

From the prison records now in the hands of Federal authorities, it appears that the greatest number of prisoners confined at Andersonville (prison) at any one time was in Aug. 9, 1864, being 33,006. The total number of deaths per hospital record, 12,922; the total number of graves by actual count, 12,940. The greatest number of deaths in any one month, was in August, 1864, being 2,992; the greatest number in any one day, was on August 23d, being 127.

Whole number of men called into the national service during the war,	2,688,523
Whole number furnished by the State of Maine,	66,669
Number furnished by the town of Windham, as per report of the Secretary of War,	302
Number mustered into service, per report of Adj. General,	374
Bounties paid to soldiers,	\$50,125
State aid to soldiers' families,	\$7,596
Number of families aided,	169
Number of persons in families,	453
Contributions for soldiers' relief,	\$2,450

It is a matter of profound regret that wars should constitute so large a part of the history of nations and towns. They are the dark side of sacred and profane history. All wars, justifiable or unjustifiable, glorious or inglorious, have an appalling counterpart. This besom of destruction has been in the full tide of successful operation for more than three thousand years, and been sanctioned by the highest Divine and civil authority. All wars are waged against humanity, philanthropy, peace on earth and good will to men.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The Congregational is the oldest religious society. It was established by conditions in the grant of the township before there was an inhabitant in the town, and was for many years the only religious society in the town. There have been greater changes in religious opinions and conditions of societies than in any other matter. History discloses the instability of religious societies. They are zealous at times, build meeting houses, have constant preaching and large congregations : ultimately the meetings dwindle away, public worship is suspended and the meeting houses, after remaining unoccupied for many years, are taken down. This has been the result with the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Universalist societies, with the exception that the Universalist meeting house has not been taken down. The Congregationalist built the first meeting house in the town, in 1740. In 1743 a church of seven persons was formed and a pastor settled.

John Wight was the first settled minister. He graduated at Harvard College in 1721 ; came from Dedham, Mass., to this town ; ordained Dec. 14, 1743, and preached here until his death. He died May 8, 1753, aged 55 years.

Peter Thacher Smith was the second pastor. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Smith, of Falmouth, now Portland. Born in Falmouth, June 14, 1731 ; graduated at Harvard College 1753 ; ordained Sept. 22, 1762 ; dismissed Nov. 26, 1790 ; died October 26, 1826, in the 95th year of his age, having preached 28 years and 2 months.

Nathaniel Stone was the third minister. He graduated at Harvard College in 1795 ; came from Provincetown, Mass., to this town ; ordained Oct. 1, 1793 ; dismissed Feb. 3, 1805.

Asa Lyman was the fourth minister. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., about 1777 ; graduated at Yale College,

1802 or 3; installed Nov. 30, 1809; dismissed June 1, 1810; died in the State of New York 1836, aged 59 years.

Gardner Kellogg was the fifth minister. He was installed April 25, 1811, and continued pastor until his death. He died Nov. 29, 1826, aged 61 years.

William Gragg was the sixth minister. Ordained Oct. 15, 1823; dismissed Aug 31, 1831.

Jonathan Lee Hule was the seventh minister. Ordained Sept. 12, 1832, and continued pastor until his death. He died Jan. 15, 1835, aged 45 years.

John W. Shepard was the eighth minister. He was ordained Aug. 3, 1836; dismissed July 10, 1839.

William Warren was the ninth pastor. He was ordained Feb. 1810; dismissed Nov. 1849.

John Perham was the tenth pastor. Ordained Jan. 21, 1851; dismissed Sept. 19, 1854.

Luther Wiswall is the eleventh and present pastor. Installed Sept. 20, 1854.

Between 1740 and 1795, two meeting house frames were erected in the south part of the town, neither of which were finished, and subsequently both were taken down. The fourth Congregational meeting house was erected in 1795, opposite Thomas L. Smith's dwelling house, and taken down in 1861. With it disappeared that relic of antiquity, the sounding board, which was suspended over the preacher's desk. The author, when a small boy, attended the meetings, and was afraid the sounding board would fall and kill the minister. This sounding board was a matchless piece of mechanism, and the only one in the town.

The fifth Congregational meeting house at Windham Hill was erected in 1834, and is the one now occupied by this society. It was erected twenty-seven years before the fourth was taken down. It is a convenient, well finished church, with steeple and bell, being the first bell on any church in Windham. They have a ministerial fund of the

annual income of \$225, being the proceeds of the ministerial right in the grant of the township for the support of the ministry. The society has a Sabbath School varying from 75 to 125 scholars.

QUAKER, OR FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

The Friends' Society is the next oldest society in town. There were persons of this denomination in town prior to 1774. At a town meeting Oct. 13, 1774, it voted to excuse eight persons of this society from paying ministerial taxes. They have a meeting for public worship established in 1779, a preparative meeting in 1793, a quarterly meeting in 1801, a monthly meeting in 1802. They have a large and convenient meeting house near the center of the town, erected in 1849. They are the only society that has sustained a meeting from their first organization to the present time without a suspension of public worship. Their constant attendance upon public worship and the care they take of those belonging to their society who need assistance, so that none become chargeable, is worthy of commendation. In the "olden times" they had an academy for the instruction of youth. This was the first and only one erected in the town. The precise time when it was raised up, how long occupied, and when razed down, is not known. This society has one peculiar tenet that puts love under guardianship. It prohibits their members from marrying with those who are not members of their society. If they violate this prohibition they are expelled from the society. This prohibition has not stood the test. This society has a Sabbath School of forty-five scholars.

METHODISTS.

The Methodists had a small meeting house at Windham Center, erected in 1792. This meeting house was abandoned and taken down several years ago. Subsequently they

had one in the south part of the town. This was moved and used for a school house. At the present time they have no house for public worship. A part of this society have meetings in the free meeting house at Windham Upper Corner. This society labors under serious disadvantages. They are scattered over the distant parts of the town in such a manner that it is extremely difficult, if not impracticable, for all to assemble at one place for public worship.

BAPTISTS.

The Baptists have been known by several different names. They have been called by the names of several of their prominent ministers. At the present time they are called General and Star Baptists. They are all Free Will Baptists. This society had a rapid increase in numbers a few years anterior to 1822, mainly under the ministry of Elder Clement Phinney, an able, influential and popular preacher. A large society was gathered, and a meeting house erected on the Little farm, near Mallison Falls, in 1822. This house was filled to its utmost capacity for several years, with a large and enthusiastic congregation. Ultimately the meetings dwindled away, public worship was suspended, and the meeting house, after remaining unoccupied for several years, was taken down. A free meeting house was erected in the south part of the town, in 1870, dedicated June, 1870. It is occupied by the General Baptists and Second Adventists. They have a Sabbath School of thirty scholars and as many books. It is not known that there has ever been any Calvinist Baptists in the town.

UNIVERSALISTS.

Fifty years ago there was scarcely a Universalist in the town. At the present time they are more numerous than any other society. This society was first organized June 8, 1840. At a meeting June 15, 1840, it was voted to build a

meeting house 48 feet long, 38 feet wide, with posts 17 feet high, with a suitable belfry, steeple, dome, and spire, which was erected Sept. 1, 1840; dedicated May 12, 1841. Rev. George Bates preached the dedication sermon. The history of this society is very much like the preceding societies. For several years after the church was erected, they had a large congregation and constant meetings. In process of time their meetings were suspended, and their church unoccupied for several years. In 1871, the society was reanimated under the ministry of the Rev. S. S. Fletcher, and have had meetings every alternate Sabbath for the last two years, and a large congregation. They have a Sabbath School of 169 scholars, and a library of 244 vols. Rev. Leander Hussey was the first pastor.

In addition to the meeting houses before mentioned, there is a free meeting house at Windham Centre, erected in 1846.

TOWN CLERKS.

1762-1765, inclusive, Thomas Chute, four years.

1766-1769, Abraham Anderson, four years.

1770, Richard Mabury, one year.

1771-1773, Micah Walker, three years.

1774-1776, Richard Dole, three years.

1777-1782, Edward Anderson, six years.

1783-1788, Richard Dole, six years.

1789-1791, Abraham Osgood, three years.

1792, Caleb Rhea, one year.

1793-1803, Richard Dole, eleven years.

1804, Josiah Chute, one year.

1805-1820, John Gallison, sixteen years.

1821, John Collins, one year.

1822, William Brown, one year.

1823-1841, John Eveleth, nineteen years.

- 1842, William Silla, one year.
 1842-1844, John Eveleth, two years.
 1845, Samuel Freeman, one year.
 1846-1848, John Eveleth, three years.
 1849, Samuel Freeman, one year.
 1850-1854, John Eveleth, five years.
 1855-1862, Howard C. Freeman, eight years.
 1863-1864, Peter R. Hall, two years.
 1865-1867, George E. Hawkes, three years.
 1868-1870, John C. Cobb, three years.
 1871, Alphens A. Goold, one year.
 1872-1873, Fred S. Hawkes, two years.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS, FROM 1762 TO THE SEPARATION OF MAINE FROM MASSACHUSETTS IN 1820.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1767, Abraham Anderson. | 1812, Josiah Chute. |
| 1768, Abraham Anderson. | 1813, Stephen Hall. |
| 1797, Ezra Brown. | 1814, Stephen Hall. |
| 1803, Peter T. Smith. | 1815, Stephen Hall. |
| 1805, Josiah Chute. | 1816, Nathan Goold. |
| 1807, Josiah Chute. | 1817, Josiah Chute. |
| 1809, Josiah Chute. | 1818, Josiah Chute. |
| 1810, Josiah Chute. | 1819, Josiah Chute. |
| 1811, Josiah Chute. | 1820, Josiah Chute. |

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE, FROM 1820 TO 1850.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1821, Daniel Hall. | 1825, John Eveleth. |
| 1822, Moses Little. | 1826, John Eveleth. |
| 1823, John Eveleth. | 1827, Stephen Webb. |
| 1824, John Eveleth. | 1828, Stephen Webb. |

1829, Moses Little.	1840, Sargeant Shaw.
1830, John Waterman.	1841, Thomas Hawkes.
1831, Daniel Hall.	1842, Ezra Brown, Jr.
1832, Elias Baker.	1843, Ezra Brown, Jr.
1833, None.	1844, Edward Anderson.
1834, John Webb.	1845, None.
1835, John Webb.	1846, Stephen Webb.
1836, Enoch White.	1847, Daniel Rogers.
1837, Elias Baker.	1848, Asa Legrow.
1838, Allen Hamblen.	1849, Daniel Rogers.
1839, Sargeant Shaw.	1850, Daniel Rogers.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DECADE FROM 1850 TO 1860,
DURING WHICH WINDHAM WAS CLASSED WITH SEBAGO.

1851, Samuel Hunt, W.	1856, Ezra Brown, W.
1852, Samuel Hunt, W.	1857, Jacob Marston, W.
1853, David P. Baker, W.	1858, Stephen R. Porter, S.
1854, Ephraim Legrow, W.	1859, Seward M. Baker, W.
1855, Oliver D. Dike, S.	1860, William Haley, S.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DECADE FROM 1860 TO 1870.

IN THIS DECADE WINDHAM WAS CLASSED WITH
SCARBOROUGH.

1861, Seth C. Hunkins, W.	1868, George Goold, W.
1862, Thomas L. Smith, W.	1869, Seward B. Gunnison, S.
1863, James Gunnison, S.	1870, Ebenezer H. Mayo, W.
1864, Jason Webb, W.	1871, John C. Cobb.
1865, Benjamin M. Baker.	1872, Benjamin M. Baker.
1866, Horatio Hight, S.	1873, Richard Mabury.
1867, William Goold, W.	

SELECTMEN.

1762, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mabury, John Farrar.
1763, John Bodge, Thomas Mabury, Abraham Anderson.
1764, William Knight, Caleb Graffam, Richard Maybury.

- 1765, James Bailey, Thomas Chute, Isaac Elder.
1766, James Bailey, Thomas Chute, Isaac Elder.
1767, Curtis Chute, William Knight, Thomas Mabury.
1768, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mabury, Abraham Anderson.
1769, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mabury, Abraham Anderson.
1770, Caleb Graffam, Hugh Crague, William Knight.
1771, William Copprian, William Knight, William Elder.
1772, William Knight, William Copprian, Zebulon Hunnewell.
1773, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mabury, Richard Mabury.
1774, Ichabod Hanson, Hugh Crague, Thomas Trott.
1775, Thomas Trott, Ichabod Hanson, David Barker.
1776, Thomas Trott, Ichabod Hanson, David Barker.
1777, William Knight, Abraham Osgood, Daniel Pettengill.
1778, Abraham Osgood, Timothy Pike, Thomas Trott.
1779, Timothy Pike, Paul Little, Caleb Graffam.
1780, Caleb Graffam, Jonathan Loveitt, Thomas Trott.
1781, Paul Little, Jonathan Loveitt, Edward Anderson.
1782, Daniel Pettengill, William Knight, Abraham Osgood.
1783, Gershom Rogers, Ezra Brown, Daniel Pettengill.
1784, Gershom Rogers, Ezra Brown, Joseph Hooper.
1785, Ezra Brown, David Purington, Gershom Rogers.
1786, Edward Anderson, Ezra Brown, David Purington.
1787, Edward Anderson, Ezra Brown, David Purington.
1788, Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown, David Purington.
1789, David Purington, Paul Little, Joseph Hooper.
1790, Ezra Brown, Paul Little, David Purington.
1791, Winslow Hall, Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown.
1792, David Purington, Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown.
1793, David Purington, Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown.
1794, David Purington, Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown.
1795, Ezra Brown, Josiah Chute, Abraham Anderson.
1796, Ezra Brown, Josiah Chute, Abraham Anderson.
1797, David Purington, Ezra Brown, Thomas Crague.
1798, Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown, David Purington.

- 1799, William Hall, Thomas Crague, Edward Anderson.
1800, Ezra Brown, Josiah Chute, Thomas Crague.
1801, Ezra Brown, David Purington, Elijah Kennard.
1802, David Purington, Paul Little, Josiah Chute.
1803, David Purington, Paul Little, Josiah Chute.
1804, David Purington, Paul Little, Josiah Chute.
1805, David Purington, Josiah Webb, John Swett.
1806, David Purington, Josiah Webb, John Chute.
1807, Josiah Chute, Ezra Brown, William Hall.
1808, Josiah Chute, William Hall, Noah Read.
1809, Josiah Chute, Josiah Webb, William Hall.
1810, Josiah Chute, Josiah Webb, William Hall.
1811, Josiah Chute, Josiah Webb, William Hall.
1812, Nathan Goold, Josiah Webb, William Hall.
1813, Nathan Goold, Josiah Webb, William Hall.
1814, Nathan Goold, Stephen Hall, Josiah Chute.
1815, Nathan Goold, Stephen Hall, Josiah Chute.
1816, Nathan Goold, William Brown, Josiah Chute.
1817, Nathan Goold, William Brown, Timothy Hanson.
1818, Nathan Goold, William Brown, Josiah Webb.
1819, William Brown, Josiah Webb, Stephen Hall.
1820, William Brown, Joseph Staples, Stephen Hall.
1821, Nathan Goold, Thomas Little, Josiah Webb.
1822, William Brown, Ebenezer Hawkes, John Gallison.
1823, John Eveleth, William Brown, Ebenezer Hawkes, 3d.
1824, William Brown, Ebenezer Hawkes, 3d, Stephen Webb.
1825, Stephen Webb, Daniel Hall, Joseph Staples.
1826, William Brown, Joseph Staples, Edmund Boody.
1827, William Brown, Ebenezer Hawkes, 3d, Timothy Han-
son.
1828, William Brown, Elias Baker, Solomon Hawkes.
1829, Elias Baker, Stephen Webb, Edward Anderson.
1830, William Brown, Thomas Mabury, Jr., John Read.
1831, Thomas Mabury, Jr., John Read, John Waterman.
1832, Thomas Mabury, Jr., John Read, John Waterman.

- 1833, Thomas Mabury, Jr., Elias Baker, John Webb.
1834, Thomas Mabury, Jr., Edward Anderson, James M'Intosh.
1835, Thomas Mabury, Jr., Edward Anderson, Thomas Varney.
1836, Stephen Webb, Allen Hamblen, Asa Legrow.
1837, William Brown, Thomas Hawkes, Asa Legrow.
1838, Levi Tobie, Asa Legrow, Lewis Hardy.
1839, Thomas Hawkes, Levi Tobie, Lucius Whipple.
1840, Thomas Hawkes, Lucius Whipple, William E. Brown.
1841, Thomas Hawkes, Lucius Whipple, William E. Brown.
1842, William Silla, Edward Anderson, Josiah Fogg.
1843, Lucius Whipple, Thomas Hawkes, Thomas L. Smith.
1844, Lucius Whipple, Enoch Mabury, Thomas L. Smith.
1845, Lucius Whipple, Enoch Mabury, Ezra Brown, Jr.
1846, Enoch Mabury, Ezra Brown, Jr., Edward Anderson.
1847, Edward Anderson, Mark Knight, Thomas Hawkes.
1848, Edward Anderson, Mark Knight, Thomas Hawkes.
1849, Ezra Brown, Jr., Samuel Freeman, David P. Baker.
1850, Ezra Brown, Jr., Samuel Freeman, David P. Baker.
1851, Thomas Mabury, Ephraim Legrow, Thomas Hawkes.
1852, Thomas Mabury, Ephraim Legrow, Thomas Hawkes.
1853, Thomas Mabury, Ephraim Legrow, Thomas Hawkes.
1854, Thomas Hawkes, Ephraim Legrow, Edward Anderson.
1855, William Silla, Elisha Jones, Jason Hanson.
1856, William Silla, Elisha Jones, Jason Hanson.
1857, Thomas Mabury, Thomas L. Smith, Jason Hanson.
1858, Thomas Mabury, Charles Jones, Charles Rogers.
1859, Oliver Pope, Jason Hanson, William S. Cobb.
1860, Oliver Pope, Jason Hanson, William S. Cobb.
1861, Samuel Freeman, William Silla, Abijah H. Purington.
1862, Samuel Freeman, Abijah H. Purington, Charles Hunnewell.
1863, Abijah H. Purington, Charles Hunnewell, Isaiah Elder.
1864, Abijah H. Purington, Charles Hunnewell, Isaiah Elder.

1865, William Silla, Charles Jones, Charles Rogers.

1866, Thomas L. Smith, William H. Smith, Andrew J. Morrill.

1867, Charles Jones, Charles Rogers, William M. Smith.

1868, Charles Jones, Charles Rogers, William M. Smith.

1869, Charles Jones, Charles Rogers, William M. Smith.

1870, William H. Varney, Joshua Tukey, William S. Cobb.

1871, William H. Varney, Joshua Tukey, William S. Cobb.

1872, William H. Varney, Charles Jones, William M. Smith.

1873, William H. Varney, Charles Jones, William M. Smith.

Selectmen were first elected by written votes in 1812. All prior to that time were chosen by hand vote.

TOWN PROPERTY.

The property belonging to the town consists, chiefly, of a poorhouse, farm, and a brick Town House. The farm is one of the best in the town. The buildings for the accommodation of the poor are large and convenient, and reflect credit upon the town. The Town House was erected in 1833, is fifty feet long, forty feet wide and thirteen feet walls. It has a safe for the deposit of the town records, of the safest and best construction. The old sixteenth town in the State has a safe place for her records and a convenient office for the transaction of town business. At a town meeting March 10, 1821, it was

Voted, That whereas Nathan Gould was appointed at our last annual meeting a committee to procure the records of the proprietors of the town of Windham, and he having procured the same,

Voted, That said proprietors' records be deposited in the Clerk's office of the town of Windham, with the records of said town, and be a part of the records of said town of Windham.

SEPARATION OF MAINE FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

At a town meeting, July 26, 1819, to give in their votes for or against the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts, the votes were 52 for, and 86 against separation. At a town meeting Sept. 20, 1819, Noah Read and Josiah Chute were chosen delegates to the convention to be holden at Portland, October, 1819, to form the Constitution of Maine. At a town meeting Dec. 6, 1819, to vote upon the acceptance of the Constitution, the votes were 61 for, and none against the acceptance of the Constitution.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
OF WINDHAM, JULY 4, 1839.

The celebration commenced as usual with an artillery salute at sunrise. At 6 o'clock a procession was formed at the public house of James Greenough, under the direction of Gen. Elias Baker, Chief Marshal, and Daniel W. Dole and Ezra Brown, Esqrs., Assistant Marshals, which for numbers is seldom equaled in any place. It was composed of the citizens of Windham and adjoining towns. A large number of the old citizens of Windham came from a distance to pay tribute to the memory of their fathers. Not the least imposing part of the procession was about fifty young ladies from the choir of the parish church, and some others selected for the occasion, dressed in white, and the chorister at their head, who joined the procession at the church, the whole escorted by Capt. Albert Leonard's company of light infantry, Windham, Capt. Samuel Waterhouse's company of riflemen, Windham and Gorham, and Capt. Ames Bettis' company of infantry in uniform, North Gorham. Proceeded through the village to a grove of oaks in the rear of the church, which was prepared for the occasion. After an impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. Shepherd, and an anthem and hymn were sung, the historical address was delivered by Thomas L. Smith, Esq., and "was an able

and finished performance." After the address, an original ode was sung by Dr. C. G. Parsons, leader of the choir. After the benediction the procession reformed and proceeded to the town hall, which was decorated with flags, evergreens and flowers. Here the company sat down to an elegant dinner, prepared by Mr. Greenough. The tables were loaded with everything that could be wished for.

Hon. John Anderson, President of the day, and a native citizen of the town, presided at the tables, assisted by Moses Little and Lucius Whipple, Esqs., Vice Presidents. After the tables were cleared, numerous regular and volunteer toasts were drank. Calls were made on several gentlemen from other towns, which were promptly responded to by pertinent remarks and artillery salutes.

After a complimentary toast, the President of the day made some excellent remarks, in which he said, "no matter where he might be placed by Providence, it was and would be his wish to end his days and lay his remains in his native town." After passing several hours at the tables very pleasantly the company separated.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF WINDHAM,

July 4, 1839.

1. Anthem—The earth is the Lord's.
2. Prayer—by Rev. J. W. Shepherd.
3. Music—Tune and Hymn America.
4. Historical Address—by Thomas L. Smith, Esq.
5. Poem—by Dr. Charles G. Parsons.

MUSIC—NATIONAL AIR.

1. One hundred years ago,
Our fathers faced the foe,
And claimed our soil.
The foreign foe has fled,
The native foe is dead,
And o'er his grave we tread
To share the spoil.

2. When Boston called for aid,
Hearty response was made,
And Windham's sons
To Bunker Hill then rushed,
To see the tyrants crushed,
And Britain's threats they hushed
With Yankee guns.
3. When Brown, by Poland slain,
Winship twice scalped was lain,
The Indian yell
Triumphant pierced the air;
But Manchester was there
Undaunted by a fear,
And Poland fell.*
4. The name of Manchester,
His numerous children hear
Among the brave;
And Clute and Brown, and those
Who fell to conquer foes,
With heroes now repose
In Freedom's grave.
5. The Pilgrim's valor spoke,
Oppression's rod was broke,
And Freedom rose.
Religion gave command,
That all in every land
Who raised oppression's hand
Are Heaven's foes.
6. Science the theme inspired—
Justice the bosom fired—
The flame truth fanned.
Philanthropy loud sung—
Freedom shall dwell among
Each nation—people—tongue—
In every land.
7. Our fathers toiled and bled
And died—on us to shed
Sweet Liberty.
Hence let us grateful prove,

* Indian chief killed at Windham by Manchester.

Their deeds and memory love,
And hand them down to move
Posterity.

8. See hills and dales around,
To cultivated ground
From wild-woods spring.
The garden, grove and field,
Their fruit and shade now yield,
No weapons now we wield,
No war-song sing.

9. The day we celebrate
Is not one day too late
For us to tell
The deeds our sires have done.
Let every grateful son,
For cent'ries yet to come
The Anthem swell.

The following are the toasts drank at the preceding celebration.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The events we commemorate.* The settlement of our town and the birthday of our freedom ; while the former has redeemed the soil from the dominion of the forest, the latter has liberated the people from the thralldom of tyranny.

2. *The Pilgrim Fathers of New England.* Learning and religion, school houses and churches, were the first objects of their regard. By the institutions which they founded, they transmitted to their posterity richer privileges than any people enjoy on the face of the globe.

3. *The first settlers of Windham.* Men of hard hands, determined minds, and honest hearts. They were the strong oaks and tall pines of the primitive forests. Verily "there were giants in those days."

4. *The private soldier of the Revolution.* He acted as well his part in the sphere where Providence had placed him, as did the master spirits who directed the storm.

5. *The soldier in arms.* While his deeds are remembered,

the sufferings and privations of his family at home should not be forgotten.

6. *The times that tried men's souls.* A poll tax of eight dollars and a family suffering at home.

7. *Our schools and seminaries of learning.* "Education," says an eminent British statesman, "is the cheapest defense of nations."

8. *Our children and the rising generation.* If rightly trained, the citizens of our country may exclaim with the Roman Matron, "these are my jewels."

9. "*Southern Rights*" and "*Northern Rights*." May they never be "right opposite."

10. *Our rulers and statesmen.* Render to all their dues, tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, honor to whom honor.

11. *The next century.* During the 100 years to come, may the citizens of this town improve as much in mental and moral culture as the face of the earth has been improved in the last 100 years by agriculture.

12. *The Constitutions of the States, and the Union of the States.* Let them be inviolate.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Hon. John Anderson, President of the day:—While we celebrate the hardy enterprise and well tried courage of our ancestors, so well narrated this day, let us not be unmindful of what our descendants will have a right to expect from ourselves.

By Lucius Whipple, first Vice President:—*The memorable fourth.* The day on which the tree of liberty was planted by the patriots of '76. May it continue to flourish until branches extend to the remotest parts of the earth.

By Gen. Elias Baker, Chief Marshal:—*The militia of Maine.* They greeted the reception of the General Order in February last with one united huzza for their right, and

they united in maintaining them, and may the next Legislature remember that they are the safeguards of our rights, and reward accordingly.

By Col. Edward Anderson:—*Freedom of speech, the rights of conscience, and universal education.* The main pillars which sustain the fabric of liberty.

By Thomas Hawkes, Esq.:—*The inhabitants of Windham.* Like their forefathers, united they stand, divided they fall.

By Thomas L. Smith, Orator of the day:—*The State of Maine.* May she ever prove herself worthy of leading the North wing of the Union, and may Windham, her sixteenth daughter, be ever ready to send forth her Millions, as in the Revolutionary war, to fight the battles of liberty.*

By Dr. Charles G. Parson, the President of the day:—*Our distinguished former citizen, Hon. John Anderson.* A legitimate son of Windham. May the mother continue to nourish the child, and the child never desire to be weaned.

By Caleb Hodsdon, Esq., former citizen of Windham:—*Our Fathers.* Their untiring zeal, fortitude and industry are held this day by their sons in grateful remembrance. Let us follow their example and imitate their virtues, until we all meet again at the second Centennial Anniversary.

By Gen. Daniel Hall, former citizen of Windham:—*Party Spirit.* May its jealousies die, and union and charity fill the void.

By Nathan Hanson, Esq., of New Portland, a native citizen of Windham:—*The Liberties of our Country.* May they never be obliterated by office seekers or aspiring demagogues.

By Col. William Silla:—*The Orator of the Day.* Full of patriotism, diligently searching for the truth; as his mind is

* Windham, 16th town incorporated in the State. Robert Millions, a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

well stored with useful knowledge, may his researches spread for the benefit of the world.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
TOWN OF WINDHAM, JULY 4, 1862.

The Fourth of July will be memorable in the annals of Windham as an occasion of much interest. The resident sons and daughters of the town, and hundreds from abroad, gathered at Windham Hill to participate in the exercises arranged for the celebration. The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock, and the following gentlemen were selected as officers: Dr. Charles G. Parsons, President, Col. Edward Anderson and John Webb, Esq., Vice Presidents, Peter R. Hall and William Goold, Esqrs., Secretaries. Dr. Parsons made some remarks appropriate to the day and occasion. He bade all the returned sons and daughters of Windham welcome, and at once proceeded to the exercises proper. A portion of scripture was read by Rev. Mr. Wiswell, of Windham, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Whiteher, of Falmouth. Thomas L. Smith, the historian of the occasion, gave a synopsis of the principal historical events of the town, at the close of which he said the relation he had given of the historical events of the town was brief, and the transitions abrupt. He could not be more elaborate or minute without consuming time intended for others. You will be addressed on the present occasion by his Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of the State of Massachusetts—the State whose eulogy is written on the battlefields of the Revolution and of the present gigantic Rebellion, the State on whose Bunker Hill Prescott fought and Warren fell.

Windham will ever rejoice that one of her sons has been found worthy and able to fill, with honor to himself and honor to the State, the office filled by those distinguished patriots, Hancock and Adams.

The Declaration of Independence was read by J. W. Webb, of Gorham. A brief address was then delivered by Judge Davis, of Portland. John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, was then introduced. He addressed the assembly in a speech of marked ability and great interest, in which he said "I am here simply as a Windham boy." That he could not, were he to try, by any form of labored or artistic speech, express the emotions of gratitude with which he embraced this opportunity to make one of the family of the town at this celebration. He expressed his veneration for and attachment to his native town in as impressive language as the first settlers of the colonies did when they revisited England: "England, with all thy faults I love thee still." This address closed the exercises, and was the last interview between Gov. Andrew and the citizens of his native town.

ERUPTION OF PONDS.

Little Sebago, in the north part of the town, is a pond of considerable magnitude, divided into three parts, in close proximity to each other. The first, or main pond, is partly in Windham and partly in Gray. It was separated from the second pond by a narrow elevation of land called the ridge. Tradition says a man by the name of John Handy cut a passage through the ridge sufficient to float a boat, thereby connecting the waters of the ponds. The second was nearly separated from the third at a place called the Narrows. The length and width of these ponds cannot be correctly given, not having been obtained by admeasurement. The second pond is about one-half mile in length and one-fourth mile in width. The third pond about one mile in length and one-half mile in width. The second and third ponds were wholly in Windham. Col. Edward Anderson caused an artificial outlet to be made from the south end of

the third pond into Smith's brook, which empties into Pleasant River, for the purpose of supplying the mills on that river with an additional quantity of water. This outlet increased in size, until two sawmills were erected upon it. June 4, 1814, the water undermined the mill dam, swept it and the mills from their foundations, disrupted the bed of the stream, rent with irresistible force the barriers of nature, and forced its way into Pleasant River, a tributary of the Presumpscot. In a few hours the outlet was increased 50 feet in depth and 200 feet in width. This great body of water, which had been confined within its embankments from time immemorial, rapidly disappeared and was soon swallowed up in the waters of the Atlantic.

The sudden eruption of this great body of water carried away one saw mill, one grist mill, and four bridges on Pleasant River, and Gambo and Mallison Falls bridges on the Presumpscot, overflowed the intervale and low lands, caused the water to run up Pleasant River and the tributaries of the Presumpscot; and caused many who saw the laws of nature thus reversed, and unacquainted with the cause, to believe the world was coming to an end instantly.

Subsequently a dam was erected at the Narrows, the lower end of the second pond, and mills built. May 7, 1861, the dam was swept away, carrying with it the bridge and one saw mill. It forced its way, massive as a mountain, and wildly rushing as a cataract, into Pleasant River, submerged with sand and debris the bridge at Morrill's Corner, swept away the bridge at George Anderson's, the bridge, grist mill, dye house, fulling mill and saw mill, including a large amount of machinery for the manufacture of lumber, at Pope's Falls, and doing considerable damage to the mills; swept away the saw mill at Allen's Falls, and the bridges at Thomas Mabury's and Hiram C. Loveitt's. After its entrance into the Presumpscot, it carried away

the bridge at Gambo Falls and damaged the powder mills ; carried away the bridge at Little and Mallison's Falls. It then passed down the remainder of the river to its terminus at the ocean, where it took its final leave of Windham. The damage done to property in the town of Windham by the breaking out of the last mentioned pond was appraised at \$35,000.

PONDS.

Nature has dealt liberally with Windham in the matter of ponds. The Duck Pond, on the east side of the town, is about two and one-half miles long and one mile wide ; is partly in Windham, and partly in Falmouth and Westbrook. Little Duck Pond, in the southeast part of the town, is one-half mile long and one-fourth mile wide. Goose Pond, in the northeast corner of the town, one and one-fourth miles long, and one-half mile wide, is two-thirds in Windham. The northeast corner of the town is in this pond. Little Sebago, or the first pond of the three by that name in the north part of the town, is a pond of considerable magnitude, about one-third in Windham, the residue in Gray. Lake Sebago and Basin Pond are on the northwest side of the town. Lake Sebago is estimated to be fourteen miles long and eight wide, and Basin Pond two miles long and one-half mile wide. Turtle Pond, in the north part of the town, is about one-half mile long and sixty rods wide. Little Duck Pond and Turtle Pond are wholly in Windham. The second and third Little Sebago Ponds were before their disruption.

PRESUMPCOT RIVER.

The superiority of this noble river over all others, for mills and factories, has been but little known. Its constant and ample supply of water at all seasons of the year, its exemption from freshets, drouths and damage by ice, make it one, if not the best, river in the State for mills. On many

other rivers vast amounts of property are frequently destroyed by freshets, and mills in times of drouths have to suspend operations.

No mill has ever been carried away or seriously damaged by freshets on the Presumpscot River. This river is about 25 miles in length from its source to its terminus at the ocean. It makes a part of the boundary line between Windham and Standish; the entire boundary line between Windham and Gorham. This river has 18 falls suitable for mills, viz: Wescott's, Eelwier, Hubble, Steep, Harding's, Great Falls, Whitney's, Island, Dundy, Loveitt's, Gambo, Little Falls, Mallison Falls, two at Saccarappa, one at Congin, two at Presumpscot Falls. The inexhaustible fountains that supply this river with a constant supply of water at all seasons of the year are Long Pond, Brandy Pond, Lake Sebago, and Basin Pond. Long Pond, eleven miles long and two miles wide, discharges its waters into Brandy Pond. Brandy Pond, four miles long and two wide, discharges into Lake Sebago. Lake Sebago, fourteen miles long and eight wide, discharges into Basin Pond. Basin Pond, two miles long and one-half mile wide, discharges into Presumpscot River. A factory, for the manufacture of repellant cloths, was erected in 1866, which is doing a profitable business at Mallison Falls. The Oriental Powder Company is doing a large business in the manufacture of powder at Gambo Falls. The mills at Great Falls have been destroyed by fire.

PLEASANT RIVER.

This river runs through the town from Gray to its intersection with the Presumpscot River below Loveitt's Falls. It has four falls suitable for mills, Huston's, Anderson's, Pope's and Allen's. At Huston's Falls are mills for making shook and sawing various kinds of timber. At Pope's Falls are mills for manufacturing cloths and carding wool, mill

for grinding corn, and saw mills for manufacturing all kinds of lumber. On Ditch Stream Elijah Varney has a mill for threshing grain and sawing shook. At Elder's Falls are mills for sawing and manufacturing all kinds of lumber.

SCHOOLS.

The inhabitants of Windham have ever manifested great interest in the prosperity of their schools. At a town meeting October ye 7th, 1765, it was voted, "that a school be kept in the town of Windham till the next annual meeting." March 26, 1766, also voted, that twenty-six pounds be allowed to pay a schoolmaster till March meeting next. Samuel Webb taught the first school in the town in 1743. Benjamin Moody taught school in this town in 1772, and John Patterson in 1773. These were the venerable schoolmasters of the "olden times."

The town has voted the following sums for the support of schools. In 1770, £30; in 1780, £400; in 1790, £40; in 1800, £100; in 1810, \$700; in 1820, \$946; in 1830, \$1,046; in 1840, \$1,000; in 1850, \$1,200; in 1860, \$1,450; in 1870, \$2,634. New school houses have recently been built in Districts No. 1, 2, 9, 15, 16, 17 and 19, which reflect great credit upon the districts to which they belong.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOLARS IN 1840 AND 1872.

No.	1840.	1872.
1 Anderson's,.....	40	40
2 Little Falls,.....	52	60
3 Gambo,.....	56	59
4 Mabury's,.....	27	23
5 Windham Hill,.....	40	34
6 District adjoining the Duck Pond,....	63	66
7 Kenard's,.....	54	5
8 District adjoining Gray,.....	68	30
9 Dole's,.....	78	36
10 Ireland,.....	65	27
11 Scotland,	37	38
12 Canada Hill,.....	15	16

13	Plains,.....	62	54
14	Windham Upper Corner,.....	65	79
15	Windham Centre,	64	56
16	Pope's,.....	57	66
17	Great Falls,.....	34	28
18	Distriet adjoining Raymond,.....	7	31
19	Anthoine's,		28
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		884	776

POPULATION.

Windham is one of the oldest towns in the State. It is the sixteenth town incorporated in the State. Windham is almost exclusively an agricultural town. There has never been any rapid increase or diminution of population. The population at different periods, was in 1759, 29 families; in 1762, 39 families; in 1764, 250 inhabitants; in 1790, 938; in 1800, 1,329; in 1810, 1,630; in 1820, 1,793; in 1830, 2,186; in 1840, 2,274; in 1850, 2,380; in 1,860, 2,635; in 1870, 2,426. It will be seen by the census returns that there was a gradual increase in every decade prior to 1860. In the decade from 1860 to 1870 there was a decrease in population of 209; 17 of the 24 towns in the County of Cumberland have decreased in the aggregate 2,304. The increase of population in the city of Portland and other towns has been from other than farming employments.

DIVISION AND QUANTITY OF LAND IN THE TOWNSHIP.

1st Division, 63	Ten Acre Lots,.....	630
2d " 63	Ten Acre Lots,.....	630
3d " 63	One hundred acre lots,.....	6,300
4th " 126	One hundred acre lots,.....	12,600
5th " 63	Seventy-three acre lots,.....	4,599
		<hr/>
		24,759

$24,759 \div 63 = 393$, each proprietor's share.

For some unexplained reason, the proprietors, in numbering the divisions of land, call the second division of ten acre lots the first division, thereby leaving out the first division

of ten acre lots. This method of computation does not give the quantity of land in the township by 630 acres.

ROADS.

Main, or river road, runs through the town on a parallel line with, and one-half mile distant from Presumpscot River to Basin Pond, then on the eastern side of Basin Pond and Lake Sebago to Raymond line. Distance from Westbrook line to Duck Pond road, adjoining John F. Anderson's farm, one mile, sixty rods; from Duck Pond road to Gambo road, two miles, 317 rods; from Gambo road to Great Falls road, three miles, 125 rods; from Great Falls road to Windham Upper Corner, two miles, 168 rods; from Windham Upper Corner to Raymond line, three miles, 175 rods. Total length thirteen miles, 202 rods; this was the first road located in the town.

ROAD FROM WINDHAM UPPER CORNER TO ANTHOINE ROAD.

Length, from Windham Upper Corner to Morrill's Corner, two miles, 245 rods; from Morrill's Corner to Anthoine road, two miles, 113 rods. Total length five miles, thirty-eight rods.

COUNTY ROAD FROM GORHAM TO WESTBROOK.

This road runs through the center of the town, and divides the town into two, nearly if not quite, equal parts. Distance from Great Falls to Windham Hill, one mile, 106 rods; from Windham Hill to Windham Center, one mile, 10 rods; from Windham Center to Anthoine road, one mile, 203 rods; from Anthoine road to Westbrook line, one mile, 278 rods. Total length five miles, 277 rods.

ROAD FROM GORHAM TO GRAY.

This road runs through the town from Gorham to Gray, a northeasterly course. Distance from Little Falls to Cyrus H. Allen's, one mile, fifteen rods; from Allen's to Henry

Robinson's, 229 rods; from Robinson's to John Hamilton's, 214 rods; from Hamilton's to Windham Center, one mile, seven rods; from Windham Center to Morrill's Corner, 318 rods; from Morrill's to Baker's Corner, one mile, 226 rods; from Baker's Corner to Gray line, one mile, 286 rods. Total distance eight miles, 160 rods; greatest length of the town thirteen miles, 240 rods; greatest width five miles, 267 rods.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

Five miles of this road are in Windham. It enters the south end of the town, runs on a parallel line with the Presumpscot River to Gambo Falls. It then diverges to a westerly course and crosses the Presumpscot River into the town of Gorham. The first train of ears passed over this road from Portland to Lake Sebago, Sept. 12, 1870.

This is the first railroad in Windham. A considerable business is done at their depot in South Windham. From Sept. 28, 1872, to April 1, 1873, eight hundred tons of pressed hay have been transported by rail from South Windham depot to Boston.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANCIENT TOWN RECORDS.

1765. *Voted*, That Peter Cobb, Z. Hunewell, and Curtis Chute be Way Wardens.
- “ *Voted*, To allow men thirty shillings, old tenor, per day, for laboring on the highways.
1766. *Voted*, To allow Thomas Mayberry fifteen pounds, Abraham Anderson, eighteen pounds, and John Farrar, eighteen pounds, old tenor, for expenses of Mr. Peter T. Smith's ordination.
1767. *Voted*, That Peter Cobb be Selectman in the room of Curtis Chute, who was killed at Falmouth (Portland), by lightning, June 4, 1767.
1771. *Voted*, That John Stevens and Nathaniel Evans be informers of deer and moose the present year.

1771. William Elder, Amos Brown and Richard Dole took the money oath.
1774. *Voted*, That Richard Mayberry be Captain, David Barker, Lieutenant, and Joseph Swett, Ensign the present year.
- “ *Voted*, That Hateevil Hall be hog reeve the present year.
- “ *Voted*, To accept the report of the committee to the town of Boston, in answer to their letters to this town relating to Bohe tea.
1776. *Voted*, To choose one Captain and two Lieutenants for the first company of the Fourth Regiment, whereof Timothy Pike, Esq., is Colonel.
1777. Cumberland, ss. Windham, January 22, 1777. This may certify that I, Margaret Mayberry, administratrix, hath received twenty pounds of my negro man named Lonnon, it being the sum of his appraisal of Mr. Thomas Mayberry's estate, and I hereby certify that the above named Lonnon is free and his own man.
- Witness*, Richard Dole, MARGARET MAYBERRY.
Joseph Weeks.
1777. Drawed Jonathan Hanson out of the inferior box.
1781. *Voted*, To give fifty dollars a day for a man, and fifty dollars a day for a yoke of oxen, to work on the highways this year.
1782. *Voted*, Eighteen thousand pounds (\$60,000) to clear and repair highways.
- “ *Voted*, Forty shillings silver money per head, to any person for killing wolves.
1783. *Voted*, To allow two pounds for a wolve's head.
1795. *Voted*, To see if the town will take some method to get rid of Hannah Starbird.

1795. *Voted*, To set Hannah Starbird up at vendue.
Exit Hannah Starbird.

LAWYERS.

Joseph Pope opened an office in this town, for the practice of law, in 1803, since which Barker Curtis, Asa Mitchell, Hezekiah Frost, Thomas Amory Deblois, John Eveleth, David P. Baker, Peter R. Hall, Thaddens S. Chase, Freeland A. Staples, T. S. Brigham, John C. Cobb, John O. Winship have practiced law in Windham.

PHYSICIANS.

Doctor Caleb Rhea was the first physician in this town. He came from Danvers, Mass., to Windham, in 1785-6, and practiced in his profession until his death. Died Dec. 29, 1796, aged 39 years. Doctor James Paine was the second physician. He came from Limerick, York County, to this town, in 1797, and practiced in his profession until 1818, when his health failed. He gave up his profession, removed to Portland, and resided there until his death, which occurred Feb. 22, 1822, aged 63 years.

Doctors Folsom, Calvin How, Jacob Hunt, James Merrill, John Waterman, S. W. Baker, Charles G. Parsons, Joseph Addison Parsons, Seth C. Hunkins, Lewis W. Houghton, T. S. Weston, James P. Webb, George L. Kilgore, Bertram F. Dunn, Eli Edgecomb, Isaiah Hedge, Silas E. Sylvester, Roscoe G. Millikin, Frank Carter, F. A. Harris, John Swan and James M. Buzzell, have practiced medicine in Windham.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Windham Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated Feb. 15, 1859. This company has been very fortunate, not having any losses by fires for several years, and is in a prosperous condition.

FREEMASONS' LODGE.

This lodge was organized Nov., 1864; John R. Rollins was the first Master; has 85 members. Their hall at Windham Hill was erected in 1866. The author is unable to do justice to this Masonic order, never having been a spectator at one of their meetings.

POST OFFICES.

The first post office in Windham was established in 1798, at Windham Hill. Colonel Edward Anderson was the first postmaster, since which one was established at Little Falls, South Windham, in 1828, of which Jonathan Andrew was the first postmaster; one at Windham Upper Corner (North Windham), of which Daniel S. Littlefield was first postmaster; one at Windham Center in 1872, Fred S. Hawkes first postmaster.

NAMES OF AGED PERSONS WHO DIED IN WINDHAM.

Eleanor Cobbey, 101. Robert Martin, 100. Nathaniel Evans, 99. Mrs. Sarah Rogers (1827), 98. Jonathan Wilson, (1823), 86,—his wife Mary (1838), 97. David Purrington (1816), 84,—his wife Sarah (1830), 96. Thomas Trott (1821), 91,—his wife Sarah (1837), 97. Matthew Tobey (1810), 96,—his wife Elizabeth (1816), 83. Amos Hawkes (1826), 94,—his wife Deborah (1818), 83. Peter T. Smith (1826), 96. Zaccheus Allen (1829), 93. Mrs. Eunice Stevens (1800), 96. Mrs. Sarah Swett (1819), 92. Stephen Manchester (1813), 92,—his wife Mary, 81. Mrs. Rachel Buffom, 90. Thomas Bolton, 90. Mrs. Martha Mayberry, 90. Mrs. Anna Hawkes (1797), 92. James Hawkes (1828), 93. Andrew Dennis, 90,—his wife Elizabeth, 84. Mrs. Mary Cook, 91. Israel Hodsdon (1832), 91,—his wife Mary (1827), 81. George Crockett (1834), 90. Zerubbabel Hunnewell (1803), 89,—his wife Hannah (1791), 80. John A. Knight (1834), 81. Mrs. Sarah Lowell

(1833), 84. Mrs. Sarah Knapp, 87. Jonah Austin (1834), 80.—his wife Sarah (1837), 80. Nathaniel Jordon (1829), 84. Margaret Mugford (1833), 81. John Stevens, 85,—his wife Elizabeth, 84. John Brown (1836), 80. Thomas Chute (1770), 80. William Mayberry [C. B.] (1829), 84. Mrs. Ann Anderson (1801), 85. Samuel Webb, 80. Mrs. Lois Graffam (1804), 83. Mrs. Rebecca Hunnewell (1830), 83. Bathsheba Mayberry, 85. Mrs. Mary Elkins, 84. Jacob Elliott (1819), 84. Mrs. Lydia Lowell, 84. Jonathan Stevens (1821), 80. Jonathan Hanson (1818), 80. Isaac Hardy (1821), 85.—his wife Susannah (1822), 86. John Webb (1835), 85. Thomas Barker (1806), 80.—his wife Eunice (1809), 80. Elijah Pope (1828), 85. Mrs. Elizabeth Southwick (1818), 80. Abraham Osgood (1816), 87. Paul Stone (1831), 86. Richard Dole (1825), 89. John Mayberry, [B] 88. Mrs. Rachel Bolton (1813), 84. Mrs. Hannah Hanson (1827), 84. John Bodge (1798), 84. Samuel Elkins, 84. John Morrell (1817), 85. Mrs. Elizabeth Crague (1810), 83. Mrs. Jane McIntosh (1826), 81. Joseph Riggs (1806), 86,—his wife Anna (1812), 86. Thomas Kenard (1818), 84. Elisha Handy, 80. Mrs. Mary Bolton, 88. Samuel Kenard (1817), 85,—his wife Elizabeth (1815), 83. Wm. Proctor (1806), 84. Stephen Hutchinson, 85,—his son Stephen (1826), 85,—his wife Elizabeth (1827), 85. Lieut. Wallace, 80. Joseph Griffin, 85. Mrs. Anna Johnson (1838), 87. Mrs. Abigail Hooper (1798), 80. Mrs. Ellen Holmes (1833), 81. Robert Mugford (1781), 81,—his wife Mary (1796), 80. Robert Mugford (1836), 80. John Ingersol (1811), 81,—his wife Lydia (1825), 85. John Chase (1829), 81. Abraham Anderson (1844), 86. Mrs. Sarah Smith (1854), 88. Noah Read (1844), 88. Mrs. Mary Chute (1843), 80. Lemuel Jones (1845), 87. Mrs. Mary Chase (1845), 90. Mrs. Mary Anderson (1846), 96. John Rogers (1847), 83. Joshua Berry (1847), 80. Ezekiel

Hanson (1848), 80. Paul Little, (1849), 82. Josiah Webb, (1849), 84. Paul Stone (1849), 81,—his wife Ann (1855), 87. Mrs. Sarah Cobb (1849), 94. Nathan Pope (1859), 84. Abijah Purington (1850), 84. Ebenezer Allen (1851), 84. Timothy Robinson (1851), 84,—his wife Siloam (1853), 89. Lemuel Horton (1851), 90. Amos Hawkes (1852), 92. Ichabod Hanson (1853), 89,—his wife Anna (1853), 92. Mrs. Sarah Sweat, (1819), 92. Gershom Manchester (1853), 93. Mrs. Abigail Elder, (1853), 88. Meshach Purington (1853), 82. Timothy Hanson, (1855), 79,—his wife Rebecca (1858), 84. Mrs. Betsey Bodge (1860), 84. Mrs. Anna Fields (1857), 92. Mrs. Olive Freeman (1857), 84. John Chute, grandson of Thomas Chute, died in Naples (1857), 90. John Lowell (1859), 84. Benjamin Hawkes (1859), 88. Mrs. Mary Goodale (1861), 80. Robert Millions (1816), 84,—his wife Molly (1820), 87,—their daughter Anna, aged 92,—their son Thomas (1847), 83,—their daughter Martha (1849), 88,—their son Robert (1856), 87,—their daughter Mary, (1861), 88. Mrs. Mary Sweat (1863), 83. Mrs. Huldah White (1865), 89. Mrs. Mary Haskell, (1863) 93. Charles Johnson (1865), 88. John Gallison, (1864), 84. Daniel B. Ingersol, (1864), 88. Timothy Robinson (1865), 80. Francis Small (1865), 80. Mrs. Mary Barbour (1866), 82. Mrs. Nash (1866), 89. Joseph Hanson (1866), 86. Moses Little (1866), 84. Mrs. Betsey Goold (1866), 85. James Lovett (1867), 84. Asa Center, (1868) 84. Isaac Stevens (1869), 82. William Cobb (1869), 84. Andrew D. Maybury (1869), 91. Mrs. Sally Mabury (1869), 86. Miss Sally Chase, aged 85. Mrs. Sarah Rogers (1827), 97. Abraham Anderson, Jr., (1859), 80. Mrs. Jackson (1860), 81. John Hunnewell (1861), 91. Mrs. Elizabeth Webb Mabury (1866), 98. Mrs. Mary Hanson (1868), 91. Mrs. Eunice McIntosh (1870), 83. Mrs. Lydia Boody (1872), 84. Mrs. Rebecca Eveleth (1872), 81. Stephen

Hanson (1872), 82. Mrs. Anna Manchester (1849), 82. Mrs. Mary Manchester (1821), 90. Jacob Pettingill (1871), 86,—his wife Rebecca (1873), 83. Mrs. Betsey Somes (1872), 88. Mrs. Rachel McDonald (1861). William Motley (1845,) 80. Abraham Nason (1846), 86. Josiah Clark, (1855), 85. John Rogers (1847), 81. Mrs. Bethiah Hathaway (1865), 80. Elijah Kennard (1843), 88.

CEMETERIES.

NO. OF CEMETERIES AND THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY ARE LOCATED.

No. 1	District 2	No. 10	District 5
" 2	" 2	" 11	" 2
" 3	" 3	" 12	" 1
" 4	" 1	" 13	" 3
" 5	" 1	" 14	" 1
" 6	" 2	" 15	" 3
" 7	" 4	" 16	" 1
" 8	" 4	" 17	" 1
" 9	" 3		

Eight of these are town cemeteries.

These cemeteries do not include all that are interred in the town. The first persons buried in Windham are on home lot No. 32, about twenty rods from Presumpscot River. They are the first wife of Stephen Manchester, a brother of hers (Farrar) and a child. Since which, Doctor Caleb Rhea was buried on the Rhea farm, Levi Cram on the Cram farm, and Mrs. Knights, wife of Nathaniel Knights, and her child, on the farm now owned by John J. Bodge, and some others in other localities.

The Smith Cemetery, in District, No. 1, contains the remains of nearly all the first settlers in the town for many years from the first settlement. Rev. John Wight, the first congregational minister, was the first person interred in this cemetery. There are three tombs in this cemetery; the first is Rev. Peter T. Smith's family tomb, the first in

the town ; the second is Hon. John Anderson's family tomb, erected in 1854 by his family, They also purchased and donated to the town a large and valuable addition of land to this cemetery. The third is a receiving tomb, erected in 1872, by the Union circle, and is the first receiving tomb in the town.

Thomas Manchester, son of Stephen Manchester, was the first child born in Windham ; he was born in 1739. Nancy Mabury, daughter of William Mabury, the second settler in the town, was the second child, and first female birth in Windham ; born May 28, 1740 ; died Feb. 12, 1808. Her remains are interred in the cemetery in District No. 2, on the farm formerly owned by Paul Little, Esq. The author was present at her burial.

Windham is an agricultural town. Agriculture is the principal employment. The soil is excellent for farming purposes. There are some plains land in the north part of the town, and several high elevations of land. The principal is Canada Hill, in the south part of the town ; Windham and Jones' Hills near the center of the town ; Kenard's and Manchester's Hills in the north part of the town. Libby's Hill, at the north end of the Duck Pond, is a high elevation, and affords an extensive view of the adjacent localities. There are inexhaustible quantities of granite ledge in some parts of the town. The most noted is the Chesley ledge, in the south part of the town. Nearly all the stone used in the construction of buildings and bridges in the town of Gorham came from this ledge. Stone from this ledge has been transported to Scarborough and Portland. A part of the stone in the First Parish Church in Portland, and a part of the stone in the Custom House prior to the present one, came from this ledge. Nathaniel and Isaac Cobb got the stone for the vault of the Passamaquoddy Bank from this ledge. There are seven grocery stores, two hotels, five

blacksmiths, four carriage makers, one tannery, several manufacturers of boots and shoes, joiners and other mechanics, and as many good instructors of schools as any other town.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER.

The period of time from 1861 to 1873, will ever be memorable in American history for a combination of events of unparalleled magnitude, such as has never occurred before, and may never occur again, during the life of any now living. During that period there has been a civil war in the United States, of four years' duration; a war that called into military service more than 3,000,000 men, a greater number of men than any war that has occurred in any nation, in any age of the world; a war that is estimated to have cost the nation 500,000 lives, and from eight to nine billions of dollars. In magnitude, in expense, and in the lives it cost, it surpasses all preceding wars combined, and furnished the world with one of the most awful examples of the folly and wickedness of war.

The fire which occurred in Portland, July 4, 1866, swept over an area of nearly one hundred and fifty acres, pouring a river of fire through the most compact part of the city, three-quarters of a mile in length, with an average width of nearly half a mile. More than one-third part of Portland was laid in ashes. Most of the public buildings were destroyed. Fifteen hundred buildings were laid in ashes, and over ten thousand of the population were turned into the streets, houseless. The probable loss was six million dollars.

The fire in Boston, Nov. 9 and 10, 1872, burnt over sixty-five acres of the most compact part of the city. The estimated loss by the fire is eighty-two million dollars, being sixteen times greater than the loss in Portland.

The fire in Chicago, Oct. 8, 9 and 10, 1871, destroyed

property to the amount of \$105,000,000, being \$23,000,000 greater than the loss in Boston.

In January, 1873, four hundred persons were frozen to death in Minnesota and that region, by the unprecedented depth of snow and intense cold weather.

April, 1873, the steamship *Atlantic* struck on a reef of rocks near Halifax. She had on board 976 persons, 546 of whom were lost; the greatest loss by any one vessel on the continent of America.

In addition to the preceding calamities, the fire at Great Falls, Windham, July 4, 1873, destroyed the saw mill, corn and flour mills, and a large amount of machinery for various purposes, belonging to the estate of Enoch White. Also the chair factory, dwelling house, a large amount of various kinds of machinery and other property, belonging to Charles L. Wright. The loss by this fire was nearly if not quite equal to the combined loss of all buildings by fire in the town of Windham prior to 1872.

THE DYING SOLDIER TO HIS MOTHER.

I'm dying, Mother, dying;
Life's blood is ebbing fast.
The comrades round me lying,
Have already gone to rest.
I soon shall join the number
Of patriots true and brave,
Who now so calmly slumber
Within a soldier's grave.

But grieve not, darling Mother,
'Tis not so hard to die,
And though you're alone now, Mother,
There's yet a God on high,
Who guards each little sparrow,
And shields each helpless worm,
Will surely heal your sorrow,
And keep you from all harm.

Forgive each harsh word spoken ;
 Forgive each unkind thought.
 The worldly spell is broken,
 A heavenly change is wrought.
 I'll be in spirit near thee—
 Will whisper words of love
 Until the angels bear thee
 To the bright realms above.

There we shall see each other,
 Again to part no more.
 In Heaven I'll meet thee, Mother,
 To love thee evermore.
 My eyes grow dim and closing ;
 Death's messenger they hail,
 I go—in death reposing—
 Say, Mother dear, " farewell."

Time, like a shadow fled,
 Has numbered with the dead
 Our brief span of life—
 Much joy, sorrow, strife.
 As bubbles rise and fall,
 So will the future be to all ;

Let all the glories of the past
 Shine in the future to the last.
 May truth and justice rule the day
 In future as the ages pass away,
 Till all mankind enjoy a glorious rest—
 Have all forever blessing, and forever blest.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.

Curtis Chute, son of Thomas Chute, the first settler in the town, was killed by lightning at Falmouth (now Portland), June 5, 1767. Mr. Read was killed in a dwelling house near Gambo Falls, in 1785. Mrs. Tamsin Varney, wife of Samuel Varney, August 8, 1836. June 27, 1866, three females were seated in a room at Baker's Corner, Windham, when the lightning struck the building and the fluid

descended to the room, slightly injuring an aged lady, Mrs. Mary Allen, instantly killing her daughter, Miss Jane Allen, aged thirty-five years, and severely injuring her granddaughter, Caroline Hancock. At precisely the same time the dwelling house and barn of Asa Legrow, standing twenty rods distant, were struck by the lightning. A great number of buildings have been struck by lightning, only two of which were burnt; one, a barn owned by Abraham Anderson, in District No. 1, and a barn owned by Samuel Freeman, in District No. 15.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

The following persons have been drowned in the Presumpscot River: Sarah Chute, daughter of Thomas Chute, the first settler in town, and the wife of John Bodge. Joseph Knights, who had been taken prisoner twice by the Indians during the Indian wars. John Gammon and Miss Skillins, at Mallison Falls. Mrs. Knights, wife of Nathaniel Knights, and her child, Joseph Knights, son of the preceding Joseph Knights, a son of Edmund Flood and a son of Joseph Babb, were drowned at Little Falls. Mrs. Betsey Swett, at Gambo Falls. Amos Mason, John Harding and Mrs. Kingman, wife of William Kingman, and a son of Abraham Leonard, at Great Falls. Matthew Mitchell, at Harding's Falls, Edmund Mussey and Charles Gray above Steep Falls. William Purington, son of Meshach and Sarah Purington, was drowned in Pleasant River, and a man, name not known, was drowned in Little Duck Pond.

The Author, in his narration of the Windham men and those not native citizens of Windham who served in the quotas for Windham, has given the regiment, company or corps to which they belonged, as designated by the Adjutant General

of the State in his report. The author, believing the citizens of the town feel interested in knowing all the men who were native citizens of the town who served in the war of the rebellion, has included several native citizens who were residents in other towns and served in their quotas. Whenever this has occurred he has endeavored to credit them to the town or corps to which they belonged.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

NAMES OF THE GRANTEES OF NEW MARBLEHEAD, NOW WINDHAM.

Jeremiah Allen, Micah Bowden, Robert Bull, Nathaniel Bartlette, John Bailey, Thomas Bartlette, Nathan Bowen, Francis Bowden, Jedediah Blaney, Samuel Brimblecom, Joseph Blaney, Thomas Chute, Peter Coleman, Moses Calley, Nathaniel Cogswell, Richard Dana, Benjamin Dodge, Humphrey Deverux, Nicholas Edgscome, Nathaniel Evans, John Gelton, Thomas Frothingham, Joseph Gallison, Joseph Griffin, William Goodwin, Robert Hooper, Ebenezer Hawkes, Jr., Abraham Howard, Benjamin Hendley, Edward Holyoke, Joseph Howard, John Homan, Ebenezer Hawkes, Benjamin James, William Ingalls, Giles Iremy, Samuel Lee, Joseph Majory, Isaac Maxfield, William Mayberry, John Oulton, Robert Paramore, George Pigot, John Palmer, Jonathan Proctor, James Perrimon, James Pierson, John Reed, Richard Reed, Samuel Stacy, 3d, James Sharrar, John Stacy, Ebenezer Stacy, James Skinner, Joseph Swett, Joseph Smithurst, Andrew Tucker, Isaac Turner, Calley Wright, Thomas Wood.

No. 2.

The original boundaries of New Marblehead, as laid out May 15, 1735, were as follows, to wit :

“We began at a place called Saccarappa Falls, in Presumpscot River, and so as the river runs to a great pond called Great Sebago Pond, thence north 45° east, four miles and 120 rods, thence south 45° east to North Yarmouth back line, thence three miles south, 45° west, to the corner of North Yarmouth and Falmouth bounds, thence south 24° 20 minutes west, eight miles and 60 rods, to Saccarappa Falls.”

No. 3.

Boundary lines between Windham and Falmouth, as established by an act of the General Court, Nov. 27, 1761.

“Viz: Beginning at a white rock by the water side in Casco Bay and running northwest ninety-five rods to the stump of a red oak tree, which was formerly marked F, and from thence northwest on the line between the towns of Falmouth, and North Yarmouth, eight miles to a pine marked F, for the northwest corner of the said town of Falmouth, and from thence and the lines between said town of Falmouth and the said New Marblehead. To run on a straight line to come fifteen rods to the eastward of a brook called Inkhorn Brook, below the mouth of said brook, whence it enters into the river called Presumpscot River. To run again from the said pine tree back on the line of Falmouth, ninety-five rods, to the southeast corner of North Yarmouth, being a stake, and from thence northeast three miles on the bounds between North Yarmouth and New Marblehead to the lines of New Boston.” (Gray.)

No. 4.

Josiah Chute was the son of Curtis Chute, and grandson of Thomas Chute, the first settler in Windham. Thomas Chute, the first settler, died in this town, in 1770, aged 80

years. He had one son and two daughters. His son Curtis was killed by lightning, at Portland, June 5, 1767. His daughter Sarah, married to John Bodge, was drowned at Horse-beef Falls, in 1776; his other daughter, Abigail, married with Mr. Cobham. Curtis Chute left a wife and five children—four sons, Josiah, Thomas, John and James, and one daughter. Three of his sons, Josiah, Thomas and James were in the service in the course of the revolutionary war. Josiah was born in Windham, June 4, 1759, and died here Oct. 2, 1834, aged 75 years. His brother, Col. Thomas Chute, died here several years since. James died at sea. John died in Naples July 25, 1857, aged 90 years. Josiah Chute served five years in the army of the revolution. He frequently represented this town in the Legislature of Massachusetts, was one of the delegates in the State Convention that formed the Constitution of Maine, and for twenty years one of the Selectmen of the town. He left a wife and seven children.

No. 5.

Ezra Brown, who was killed by Poland, left a wife and four children—three sons, William, Ezra and Amos, and one daughter, Lydia, whose descendants are numerous. One of his sons, Ezra, died in this town March 31, 1826, aged 76 years. He was a man of superior abilities, was representative of the town in the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1797, and eighteen years one of the Selectmen of the town. He was one of the Selectmen from 1782 to 1802, excepting 1789 and 1799; also, one of the Selectmen in 1807.

Ephraim Winship, anterior to his being wounded by the Indians, had been married, but at the time he was wounded he had no wife, she having deceased before, leaving six children. Winship recovered of his wounds, notwithstanding the Indians had taken two scalps from his head and gave him a blow with a hatchet, leaving him for dead. The

Indians took two scalps from Winship in consequence of his having two crowns on his head. They left a narrow strip of skin extending from the forehead directly over the top to the back part of the head, between the two scalps which they had taken off. In consequence of this "searching operation" of the Indians upon the head of Winship, it ever after presented a very singular appearance. Some time after this, Winship was married to his second wife, by whom he had five more children, thereby strictly fulfilling the commands given to Noah and his sons, "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth." He was a native of Lexington, Mass., and died in Windham, June 4, 1766, aged 55 years. His perseverance and industry are certainly worthy of all commendation.

No. 6.

Towns and Counties by the name of Windham, where situated, and the population they contained in 1820 :

Towns.	Counties.	States.	Pop.	Towns.	Counties.	States.	Pop.
Windham,	Cumberland,	Me.	1793	Windham,	Windham,	Ct.	2489
Windham,	Windham,	Vt.	931	Windham,	Greene,	N. Y.	2536
Windham,	Rockingham,	N. H.	889	Windham,	Bradford,	Penn.	350
Windham,	Luzerne,	Penn.	889	Windham,	Portage,	Ohio.	472
Population of the County of Windham, in Vermont,						28,457	
" " " " " in Connecticut,						31,684	

"Windham or Wymondham, town in the county of Norfolk, Eng., market on Friday, nine miles W. S. W. Norwich, 103 N. London, population 4,023. The chief trade of the place is making wooden ware."

No. 7.

In the summer of 1776, the great gun and one swivel were carried to Falmouth and put on board the privateer Reprieve, commanded by Capt. Joshua Stone. The other swivel was destroyed, a few years ago, at Windham Upper Corner, so that none of these relics of antiquity are now to be found.

No. 8.

During the winter session (1776) the General Court

arranged the militia anew, and formed Massachusetts proper into three divisions and Maine into one. All able-bodied males between sixteen and sixty years were enrolled and compelled to do military duty, except Quakers, settled ministers of the gospel, the officers of Harvard College, colored men and Indians.

No. 9.

List of men belonging to Windham, who performed service in the Continental army and drafted militia during the revolutionary war.

THOSE WHO SERVED THREE YEARS.

Elias Legrow, Joseph Legrow, Caleb Young, Richard Thurrill, Amos Brown, Jr., Stephen Tripp, Samuel Knights, James Jordan, Job Hall, Richard Mabury, Josiah Chute, William Mabury, John Swett, Samuel Tobin, John Mugford, Hezekiah Hall, Nathaniel Gammon, Stephen Lowell, William Cammett, Enoch Hall, Jeremiah Small, Richard Dole, Edward Webb, Samuel Chandler, Eli Webb, Samuel Lord, Amos Brown, Richard Presson, Stephen Hutchinson, William Hardy, John Knight, Nicholas Hughes, Robert Millions, Ebenezer Barton, Enoch Graffam, Stephen Manchester. Colored men, Flanders, Romeo, Lonnon, Peter Smith.

Amos Brown was killed in the battle of Hubbardstown.

THOSE WHO SERVED LESS THAN THREE YEARS AT ONE TIME.

James Chute, Ichabod Hanson, George Knights, John Winship, Nathaniel Chase, Joseph Hutchinson, Samuel Hutchinson, George Crockett, Stephen Harris, Thomas Chute, Thomas Crague, Jeremiah Jordon, Daniel Crockett, John Young, Edward Anderson, Abraham Anderson, John Anderson, Thomas Trott, Benjamin Trott, James Mabury, John Mabury, William Mabury, Jr., Thomas Mabury, David Mabury, Thomas Bolton, John Elder, William Elder, Joseph Elder, Richard Hunnewell, Benjamin Bodge, Thomas Bodge.

No. 11.

Muster roll of Capt. Richard Mabury's company in battalion of Massachusetts Bay forces, in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Benjamin Tupper, Eleventh Regiment, Fifth Company. Taken for Dec. 1778.

CAPTAIN.

RICHARD MABURY, W.

LIEUTENANT.

SILAS CHADBOURNE.

ENSIGN.

JONATHAN LIBBY.

SERGEANTS.

Joab Libby,
Josiah Chute, W.,
Amos Allen.

CORPORALS.

Nathaniel Lombard,
Chandler Rackley,
Ebenezer Barton, W.

DRUMMER.

Josiah Wallace.

FIFER.

Christopher Dunn.

PRIVATEES.

Joab Black,	Francis Libby,	Peter Crockett,
Sylvanus Bramhall,	William Mabury, W.,	Thomas Guston,
Charles Branscum,	Robert Millions, W.,	Jeremiah Hodgdon,
George Berry,	George Robinson,	Richard Hollis,
Benjamin Cressey,	John Swett, W.,	Samuel Jordan,
Ephraim Dyer,	Walter Simonton,	David Mabury, W.,
William Davis,	Ephraim Sawyer,	John Orion,
John Green,	Peter Smith, W.,	Joseph Phinney,
David Guston,	Joseph Stone,	Peter Sandborn,
William Hunt,	Daniel Small,	Jonathan Swett,
Nicholas Huges,	Elisha Small,	Samuel Small,
Hezekiah Jordon,	Joseph Thompson,	Ebenezer Sawyer,
Henry Jackson,	William Thompson,	Benjamin Trott, W.,
James Jordon, W.,	Jesse Whitney,	David Truill,
Robert Jackson,	Joseph Webber,	Daniel Whitmore,
Jedediah Lombard,	Jonathan Webster,	Robert M'Farling,
Butler Lombard,	Jonathan Bean,	George Leach.
Caleb Lombard,	Thomas Chute, W.,	

"West Point, January 1, 1779. Mustered then Capt. Richard Mabury's company, as specified in the above roll."

NOTE. Those marked W, were Windham men.

No. 12.

NUMBER OF TROOPS EMPLOYED DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Continental, 231,971; Militia, 56,163. Total, 288,131.
Expenses of the war of the revolution, \$135,193,703.

No. 13.

A PRO RATA DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN.

John Cobb resided several years in Windham, during which time he had two children born in Windham. He removed to Danville, and had two children born there; then to Gray and had two children born there; then to Bowdoinham and had two children born there; then to Bath, and had two children born there; two children in each of the five towns; ten in all, who lived to be men and women. One of his sons now resides in Windham and is a worthy citizen.

No. 14.

The author has been informed that it has been asserted that Abraham Anderson was not in the fight with the Indians, when Poland the Indian chief was killed, as related in his Centennial Address. The author was not present at that fight, and could not give any description of it from his own knowledge. He had to do as all have to under similar circumstances: have recourse to written or traditional history. Rev. Thomas Smith says in his cotemporaneous history that Anderson was present with Manchester and took part in the fight, and said "follow on my lads" when in the advance. Williamson, in his history of Maine, says Anderson was with Manchester when Manchester shot Poland. If there are any errors in the author's statement that Anderson was in the fight, they are the errors of historical authorities, and not of the author.

No. 15.

One of the antiquities of the town is a musical instrument,

a spinet, made in London by Thomas Hitchcock, in 1390. It was formerly owned by Rev. Peter T. Smith, and is now owned by the family of the late Dr. John Waterman. Antiquarians say this is the oldest musical instrument in the United States.

No. 16.

Valuation of the Town in 1872, \$832,158.00. Number of taxable polls, 505; number of voters, 556.

No. 17.

“The persons drowned in the Presumpscot River were not all residents of Windham. Mrs. Sarah Bodge, Joseph Knights, Senior, Mrs. Nancy Knights and her child, Edmund Flood's son, Joseph Babb's son, Mrs. Betsey Swett, Mrs. Kingman, and Abraham Leonard's son, were residents of Windham; all others were residents of other towns.”

Mrs. Mary Swett, wife of the late John Swett, died May 5, 1863, aged 83 years. She was the last of the revolutionary pensioners in Windham.

Abraham Anderson, son of Abraham Anderson, the fifth settler in Windham, was the only person born in the old fort (block house). He died Sept. 3, 1844, aged 86 years.

CONTINENTAL MONEY.

“The whole amount of Continental Money used from June 22, 1775, to Nov. 1779, was 241,552,780 dollars. The depreciation was rapid. By an act of the General Court, the rate of depreciation on all contracts was as follows: for every \$100 in gold or silver, in January, 1777, \$105 in paper of the United States, was to be received; in July, \$125; October, \$500; 1779, January, \$745; April, \$1,104; July, \$1,477; October, \$2,030; 1780, January, \$2,934; April, \$4,000; from April 1st to 20th, \$1,780; one Spanish

dollar was equal to \$40 in paper of the old emission; May 25 it was equal to \$60. The paper depreciated gradually until Feb. 27, 1781, when one Spanish dollar was worth \$75 in paper. At that time a new emission was made of paper, which was a little short of \$2 for \$1 of silver. This, however, continually depreciated, until Oct. 1, 1781, it stood at \$4 to \$1." [*Willis's History of Portland.*]

The large amount voted by the town in 1781, for the repair of highways, consisted of this depreciated Continental Currency.

The Free Meeting House at Windham Upper Corner was erected in 1781.

CORRECTIONS.

On page 58, the number mustered into service should read 311 instead of "374."

On page 92, second line from bottom, read thirteen instead of "sixteen." On page 93, eleventh line, read 1872, instead of "1873."





